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WOOD'S
High Grade Seeds

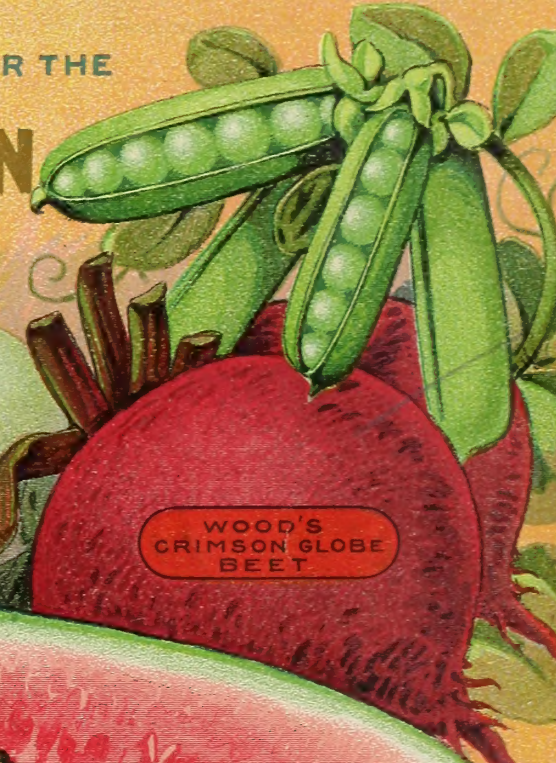
AND GUIDE FOR THE
FARM & GARDEN



"THE DELICIOUS"
CREAMY WHITE
GARDEN CORN



WOOD'S EARLIEST
PROLIFIC SQUASH



WOOD'S
CRIMSON GLOBE
BEET



"THE TOM WATSON"
THE FINEST QUALITY AND BEST
OF SHIPPING MELONS

T.W. WOOD & SONS,

SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS,

RICHMOND, VA.

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HARDY ROSES. STRONG, VIGOROUS, OUTDOOR GROWN PLANTS.

Outdoor-Grown Roses are strong, healthy, vigorous plants, giving the very best results and satisfaction to those who plant them. We can ship these roses any time during open weather in January, February or March. The earlier they are set out the better. When set out, they should be planted about an inch deeper than the roots show they were originally grown. A light protection of litter or coarse manure, for the roots after setting out, is advisable, not so much for protection as to encourage the best root growth and development.

Prices of all varieties (customer's selection), 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses.

These make a larger growth, larger flowers, and bloom more profusely than the Tea or Monthly Roses, but do not bloom so continuously throughout the year. While they are in bloom, however, they make a more showy and magnificent display, and the individual flowers are larger and handsomer.

BARON DE BONSTETTIN.—Blackish crimson; vivid red shadings. Large and full.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.—Crimson; fine. Makes very attractive flowers, both in color and form.

PAUL NEYRON.—Large flowers; pink; finely scented; one of the very best.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Dark pink; bushes literally covered with roses.

ALF. COLOMB.—Clear cherry red; extra large flowers; very round and full.

MARGARET DICKSON.—White, with pale flesh center. A free bloomer.

COQUETTE DES ALPES.—Large, full, finely formed flowers. Pure white; sometimes faintly tinged with pale blush. Profuse bloomer. Very hardy and beautiful.

Everblooming Tea, or Monthly Roses.

The Tea Roses bloom continuously throughout the year, and a mass of blooms at one time as the Hybrid Perpetual.

GIANT OF BATTLES.—One of the best hardy crimson roses, if not the best. Large, very double and sweet. One of the finest old sorts for general planting.

SAFRANO.—Orange-yellow, tinted with rose.

CATHERINE MERMET.—Beautiful pink; a splendid rose.

MAMAN COCHET, PINK.—Fine outdoor Tea Rose; beautiful buds and flowers.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE.—Like the above except in color. The Cochet should be in every collection.

MARIE VON HOUTTE.—Pale canary-yellow, passing to rich creamy white, shaded with pale rose. Strong and sturdy grower and free bloomer.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT.—Color ivory-white, shaded with rose; beautiful and remarkably free bloomer.

MONTHLY CABBAGE.—Large flowers; pink, resembling Paul Neyron. An old and well-known garden rose.

MADAME LAMBARD.—A fine southern bedding rose; large flowers and free and constant bloomer; color, beautiful shade of rosy bronze, shaded with carmine.

GRUSS AU TEPLITZ.—A fine bedding rose, remarkably profuse bloomer, color rich scarlet; fine foliage; very attractive.

make beautiful buds and cut-flowers, but do not make so large

BURBANK.—A grand new Everblooming Rose; color cherry-crimson; large double flowers, delightfully fragrant.

MARIE LAMBERT, or SNOWFLAKE.—One of the freest blooming Tea Roses in our list. Color creamy white. Flowers large, full and double.

BON SILENE.—Bright, rosy crimson, changing to light rose; very fragrant. Medium bushy growth and very hardy.

Bourbon and China Roses.

Very Desirable Free-Blooming Hardy Roses.

MALMAISON.—Color, beautiful rich creamy flesh, shaded clear peachy red with a rose center; flowers very large, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant; entirely hardy and a very desirable rose.

DUCHESS DE BRABANT.—A bright China Rose, vigorous-growing and free-blooming. Color an attractive shade of soft rosy pink, deepening to bright rose.

Climbing Roses.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Rapid grower, producing flowers in large crimson clusters.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTE.—Cherry-red; a beautiful rose, and gives the very best satisfaction in the South.

CLIMBING METEOR.—Produces deep rich velvety red flowers; free bloomer, and a fine climbing-rose.

CLIMBING WOOTTON.—A sport from Souv. de Wootton, but true climbers; flowers large, of bright magenta-red.

PILLAR OF GOLD.—Rosy pink, base of petals yellow; full and free bloomer, of vigorous growth.

DOROTHY PERKINS.—A clear, shell-pink; flowers in clusters. Dark green foliage, strong, vigorous and extremely hardy.

PHILADELPHIA CRIMSON RAMBLER.—Profuse bloomer and good healthy grower. Bears brilliant flowers in clusters. Less subject to disease than the Crimson Rambler.

WHITE RAMBLER.—A white climber, of free foliage.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—Rich, golden yellow; very fragrant; absolutely hardy.

PINK RAMBLER.—Of same family as Crimson Rambler, differing only in color.

Order early, as outdoor grown Roses can only be transplanted while in a dormant condition.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN,

Offices and Stores: 12 South 14th Street, RICHMOND, VA.

DON'T WRITE ABOVE.

DON'T WRITE ABOVE.

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalogue to

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

Date

Filled by

Change in Prices.

JANUARY 4, 1909.

Since our catalog was given to the printer, there have been quite a number of changes in the prices of field seeds. The following are the correct prices on items named below, instead of the prices printed in the body of the catalog.

SEED POTATOES—Houlton Early Rose .	per barrel
Northern Early Rose	\$4 00
Clark's No. 1	3 25
	4 00

GRASS SEEDS—Sheep Fescue, \$2.25 per bus. of 14 lbs.
Herds Grass or Red Top, Trade Mark Brand, 18c. per lb.; in 10 lb. lots and over, 17c. per lb.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 16c. per lb.

Canada Field Peas—\$1.60 per bus. (bags holding two bushels each, 18c. extra)
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In 10 bus lots and over.	Per bus.
SORGHUM—Early Amber	\$1 90
Early Orange,	1 90
	2 00

SOJA BEANS—Mammoth Yellow,	1 75	1 80
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MILLET—Cotton bags 20c. extra.	In 10-bus. lots and over.	Per bus.
German, Trade Mark Brand, Southern-grown seed	1 70	1 75
COW PEAS—Mixed,	\$1 75	\$1 80
Mixed with Soja Beans	1 75	1 80
Cow Peas mixed with Soja Beans are very popular to sow as a forage crop).		
Black,	1 90	2 00
Whippoorwill	1 90	2 00
Wonderful,	1 90	2 00
Clay,	1 90	2 00
Red Ripper	2 15	2 25

Cow Peas are low at present, compared to prices that have prevailed for the past two or three years.

Prices on Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations, and the above are changes in prices from our catalog prices at the time this is mailed you. We always fill orders for field seeds at current price prevailing at the time the order is received, or we will take pleasure in mailing our **Crop Special**, which gives current prices on field seeds, at any time upon request.

T. W. Wood & Sons,
Seed Growers & Merchants, Richmond, Virginia.

NOTES ABOUT OUR BUSINESS.



THE FARM SEED pages of our catalog contain very full and complete information in regard to all farm crops. In fact, the information given in regard to farm seeds in our catalog is fuller and more complete than in any other seed catalog published. We have always made a specialty of farm seeds, and our catalog has long been considered an established authority on these lines.

OUR BUSINESS, BOTH IN FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS, is one of the largest in this country, and our equipment, both for growing and for testing and supplying the best seeds obtainable, is not surpassed anywhere. We are at all times making selections of different seeds with a view to improving both the quality and productiveness of our seeds, and the large and steady increase in our trade is the best evidence that both our seeds and methods of business are giving the most satisfactory results to our customers.

OUR NEW KENBROOK SEED FARM. We have purchased during the past year, a tract of 405 acres at Milford Station, in Caroline Co., Virginia, of which, it is our intention to make one of the best seed farms in this country. This, in addition to our Hollybrook Farm in Chesterfield County, and Williamson and Westwood Farms in Amelia County, gives us an area and a variety of soils for seed growing and cultivation that is not equalled by any other seed firm in this country. We have a capable manager at each of our farms, and believe that our equipment gives us advantages for the production of high grade seeds that is not surpassed anywhere.

THE NEW IDEA about sowing quick-growing varieties of oats and other grains, about which we give information on page 3, has been very favorably commented upon by farmers and agriculturists all through this section. We only recommend, however, experimental sowings until the value of these mid-summer sowing has been fully proved.

We have always endeavored to keep our firm in the van of progress, not only as regards the production and supplying of high grade seeds, but also, in our methods of business. We were the pioneer seedsmen in the introduction of special grass and clover seed mixtures for different soils; the first seedsmen to give extended description and information in seed catalogs in regard to cow peas; the first seedsmen to offer alfalfa and other leguminous seeds inoculated with the proper bacteria for their best development and growth. We were also the first seedsmen in this country to employ a skilled agricultural chemist to have charge of testing, examinations, etc., of seeds which we sell. Our increase in trade fully warrants us in these new departures, and it is always our intention to keep our firm in the van of progress in all lines of seed trade development.

We thank our customers for their liberal orders in the past, and assure them that we shall always endeavor to merit their continued patronage and support.

With best wishes for the New Year, we remain Yours very truly,

Richmond, Va., January 1, 1909.

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

General Information and Terms of Sale.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary before opening new accounts.

SEEDS BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID. We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. When ordering in large quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 10 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart, except on Onion Sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS. By special agreement, the Express Companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

IN VIRGINIA the rate on five pounds or less, to any point in the State, is twenty-five cents; on fifty pounds or less, fifty cents; larger packages twenty per cent. lower than usual merchandise rates.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES AND QUICK SHIPMENTS. For large orders, shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Richmond is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

FLUCTUATION IN PRICES. Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain, and other field seeds, fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is issued, the beginning of January. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interests, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds which have been generally adopted by the seed trade, and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

To Market Growers
and others requiring
large quantities of....

GARDEN SEEDS

we will quote special
prices, or allow dis-
count on orders when
quantity warrants it.

Calendar of Monthly Operations.

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Applies to sections same climate as Middle Virginia. For other sections allowance must be made, according as they are earlier or later. For instance Charleston, S. C., district, plans should be considered for two weeks earlier in Spring and two weeks later in the fall.

January. Prepare hot beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. If weather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for spring crops.

February. Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, lettuce, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in tobacco seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep grazing.

March. This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, p. rsnip, salsify, corn salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and egg-plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover, grass of all sorts, tobacco. Plant artichokes for hogs. Sow dwarf essex rape.

April. Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, early turnip, kohi, rabi, corn salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in early. Later in the month sow mangel wurzels for stock plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

May. Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow peas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

June. Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, navy and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm.—Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn. Mangel wurzel beets can yet be sown.

July. Plant snap beans and radish for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow ruta bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohi, rabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian millet for hay or fodder, corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cow Peas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August. Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Sow Wood's cabbage and big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip, ruta бага and Spanish and Italian varieties of onions.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and towards the end of the month grasses and clover seed and alfalfa can be safely put in.

September. Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing; mailed free upon request. Sow lettuce, early, cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbage late in the month. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and extra early peas. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October. Put out onion sets (Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm.—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats rye, barley, vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops, write for a copy.

November. Sow lettuce and early varieties of cabbage in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horse radish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month. Potatoes can be planted now to come in spring, but require to be planted deeper than if spring planted. Set out hardy roses, fruit trees and small fruits.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

December. Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and beets, radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Early potatoes can be planted in open weather up to Christmas. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

PLANT WOOD'S GARDEN SEEDS

For Superior Vegetables and Flowers.

During a two-years absence in the North, I had occasion to compare prices, quantity and quality of your seeds, etc., with those of other leading seed houses, and can unhesitatingly state that invariably your prices are most reasonable, the quantity of seed in your packages larger, and the quality of seeds better than any of them. Wood's Seeds have given us always perfect satisfaction in every way. We never lose an opportunity to speak a good word for your firm.—C. H. Koentz, Cleburne Co., Ala., Sept. 9, 1908.

We ordered nearly all our seeds from you this year, and are better pleased with our garden than ever before. We tell all our friends to go and do likewise.—Mrs. R. W. Trent, Jefferson Co., Tenn., May 22, 1908.

I expect to do a small business this year in market gardening, and as your seeds have always given satisfaction, I expect to buy from you altogether this season.—W. T. Walton, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Jan. 23, 1908.

My garden seeds which I got from you came up fine. I think your seed is the best I have ever sown, and I shall continue to sow them.—W. B. Cofer, Isle of Wight Co., Va., Mar. 23, 1908.

TWO OAT CROPS EACH SEASON

Valuable Experiments at T. W. Wood & Sons' Seed Farm.

WILL MEAN MILLIONS TO FARMERS OF SOUTH

Grain Sown in July Matures Splendidly Though Grown During Season of Drought Possibilities are Enormous.

"Whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

That Virginia farmers can grow two crops of oats each year on their land where in the past they have been able to grow but one is a valuable fact just established by the seed firm of T. W. Wood and Sons on their experimental farm. All Southern farmers can do the same, and this fact has just been demonstrated by another farmer who has sent this firm a sample from his second crop of oats grown this year. The samples sent show stalks about four feet long, strong, robust, with good leafage and with heavy, fully developed grain. The development and fine growth of this grain is considered all the more remarkable, in view of the fact that but little rain has fallen in this section since early summer, and this crop was raised throughout a drought. These oats were sown in July, and made a heavier crop than oats that were sown in the spring and cut in the summer.

Burbank has gained world wide reputation as the discoverer of new plants for the good of man, but if Mr. Wood's

discovery fills the place which experiments seem to clearly foreshadow, Burbank's discoveries will be trifling in comparison.

Raising two crops where only one was raised, means millions of dollars in advantage to the farmers of Virginia and the South.

Henry W. Wood, head of the firm, in speaking of their experiments, said he believed that quick-growing varieties, not only of oats, but spring wheat, barley and rye, could be sown to equal advantage at this time of the year. T. W. Wood and Sons are intending to make extensive experiments on their seed farms this coming year, with a view of developing varieties adapted for sowing in June and July, so as to mature their crop in the fall. The fact that all grains mature and make heavier crops in cooler weather than they do in the hot, dry summer, seem to be a common sense idea of the matter.

In the Northwest and in northwestern Canada, one of the finest grain-producing sections of this continent, the seasons are very short and all crops are matured late in the year. The same also applies to England and some other countries.

If the experiment of sowing these different grains in the summer and harvesting the crops in the fall proves a success, as expected, it means untold advantages to the South, and will result in doubling or trebling the values of farm lands in a very few years. The fact that two crops of potatoes can be grown to advantage in Virginia and further South would also bear out this new idea. Second crop potatoes cannot be grown in Northern States, but they can be grown to advantage here, and if we can grow second crop potatoes, it seems reasonable to expect that quick-growing varieties of grain can be grown to advantage also. Long seasons are of course necessary for raising two crops of oats or other cereals; Northern or Western farmers have not this advantage. The result will be that the Southern farmer having so much the advantage of the agriculturists in other sections, by being able to raise two crops to his competitor's one, farmers from all parts will want lands in Virginia and the South. The Middle West, now the greatest grain-growing country in the world, will not be able to compete with Virginia and the Southland in growing grain, and if the new method of sowing turns out as expected, nothing can keep back the immense development of the South in grain production.—The News-Leader, Richmond, Va., Oct. 24, 1908.

The above gives the information in regard to the practicability of growing two oat crops in one year. We believe that there are very great possibilities in regard to this summer sowing of quick-growing varieties of grain, and are intending to make very extensive experiments the coming year. If the South can have two harvest seasons, as these experiments seem to indicate, it will be of untold value to our farmers all throughout the South, and is bound to increase materially the profits of farming and the values of our Southern farm lands. The idea that we would convey in this is not so much that two crops can be grown on the same land, but that the experiment goes to prove that we will have, as stated, two harvest seasons, one in the summer and one in the fall. We will have further information for our customers in regard to varieties of grain for summer sowing, in the May edition of our Crop Special, and we shall be pleased to record the names of any of our customers who may wish this Crop Special, and mail them copies when issued.

T. W. Wood & Sons' Seeds of Special Value.

New Introductions and Distinctive Varieties of Superior Merit.

The Delicious
Cream
Corn.

"DELICIOUS CREAM" CORN.

We have never introduced a new variety of seed to our customers with more confidence than we do this Delicious Cream Corn. We believe that when its splendid merits become fully known it will prove to be the most popular and desirable table corn, both for the private and market grower. The strong points claimed for this corn are:

First: Its delicious table qualities.

When in condition to eat, on the table, it is of a beautiful creamy white appearance, while its flavor is more sweet and tender;

Second: Its Productiveness.

It has from two to three ears to the stalk, and is a very rank and strong grower, and will replace sweet corn grown in the South, particularly where the worms eat the sweet corn to any considerable extent;

Third: The size of its ears.

The ears are of a most desirable size, both for market and table use. They contain from eight to ten rows of broad, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip.

In Maturity.

"The Delicious Cream Corn is some seven to ten days later than the Adams Early, but with ears much larger and longer. It is a strong grower and grows so strong and hardy that the worms and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as the ordinary garden corn, and it will produce a larger percentage of marketable and usable ears to the acre than any other variety. We feel, altogether, that we cannot recommend this variety too highly, and believe that it will soon prove to be one of the most popular and desirable garden corns all over this country. Per Pkt. 10 cts.; Qt., 50 cts.; Peck, \$2.50.

The following letter, from one of the most prominent corn growers in this country, who grew the Delicious Cream Corn the past season, confirms our opinion of it:

"Your New 'Delicious' Cream Corn is well named. With me, this new corn is some ten days later than the Adams Early, with ears much larger and longer. The ears contain 8 to 10 rows on each cob. The grains are broad, and the quality of this corn is very sweet and tender, and when in condition to eat, on the table, is as white as chalk, and when in the dry state, it has a creamy appearance in color, with a beautiful red cob. It has from two to three ears per stalk, is a very rank and strong grower, and will replace sweet corn grown in the South, where the worms eat the sweet corn to a large extent. This variety will grow so strong and hardy that the worms or sweet corn weevil will not bother it, and will produce for the planters a crop that will please them thoroughly. You cannot recommend it too highly for any latitude or climate, where any variety or varieties of corn are grown. It is sure to please and become a great favorite."

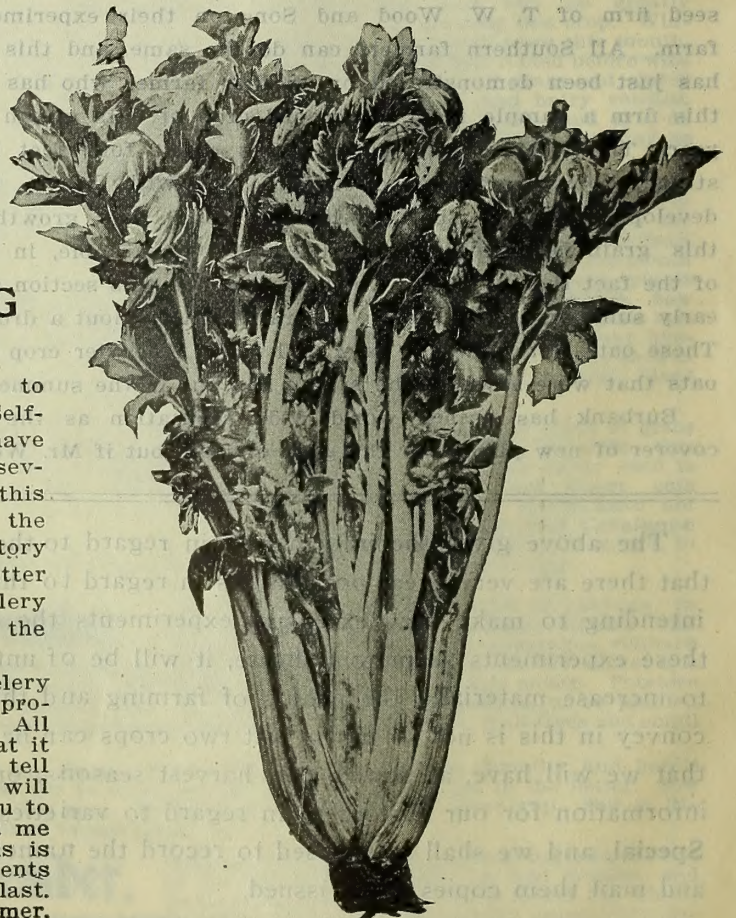
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

We call particular attention to our fine strain of Golden Self-Blanching Celery, which we have supplied to our customers for several years past. We have sold this to the largest celery growers in the South with the most satisfactory results. The following is a letter from one of the largest celery growers in Florida in regard to the

superior strain of seed supplied by us:

"I send you to-day one dozen bunches of Golden Self-Blanching Celery grown from the seed bought of you last summer, which has been pronounced by all who saw it to be the finest celery field in the county. All the commission men—and I suppose twenty-five have seen it—say that it is a fine strain of seed and everybody asks where I got the seed. I tell them all, from you, and I suppose from the way they talk that you will have a good many calls for seed; and while I am writing, I want you to put in my order for four pounds of just such seed as these you sent me this year. I intend making a specialty of growing fine celery. This is my first crop, but I am beating an old established grower here 25 cents per crate on sales. I have the picture of this field shipping in full blast. If you wish one, I will have one struck and send you."—T. L. Latimer, Manatee Co., Fla., Mar. 19, 1908.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.



Golden Self Blanching Celery.

Bonnie Best Tomato



Bonnie Best Tomato.

A new extra early tomato which promises to become the most popular early market and shipping tomato in cultivation. In color it is an intense scarlet, the very best color for the table, market or canning, and it ripens evenly all over up to the stem. It is ideal in shape, round, slightly flattened at the end, but thicker through than most other tomatoes. Its great characteristic, however, is its uniformity of size and smoothness in shape. A large field of it, grown the past season, being noticeably remarkable in this respect, being altogether free from rough fruits, and the uniformity in size of the fruits being particularly noticeable. We unhesitatingly recommend this to our customers as a most promising and valuable extra early kind. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.**



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage
The Best Late Fall and Winter Cabbages.

Golden Salsify.

A Salsify of Most Attractive Appearance and Superior Tenderness and Flavor.

A new salsify of sterling merit. The roots are yellowish in color, instead of white, as with the other salsifies. It is also especially recommended on account of its richness, tenderness and delicious flavor. The leaves are distinct, being dark green in color, finely crimped and curled. This variety is a most distinct acquisition, and we recommend it particularly to our market growers and private gardener customers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Ruby Giant Pepper.

This new introduction is a cross between the Chinese Giant and the Ruby King, combining the productiveness and size of the Chinese Giant with the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The plants are vigorous, stocky and dwarf, very bushy, growing about two feet in height, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits from 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches thick. When ripe they are of a bright glossy ruby red color, and are always remarkably mild and very pleasant to the taste. Can be sliced and eaten with salt and vinegar, either alone or with tomatoes, and are most appetizing. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cents; lb. \$3.00.**

The Late Cabbage Crop.

We want to impress upon our customers the desirability of growing late cabbages extensively. Not only are they desirable as a home vegetable and market crop, but in case it is not desired to market them, they also make a very large yield of most nutritious and succulent feed for hogs and cattle during the winter. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch is a most superior strain of the Flat Dutch type, and is a most profitable and satisfactory cropping variety. Our Solid South and All Seasons are also particularly desirable sorts for late planting, while for very late maturity, the Louisville Drumhead is a particularly desirable kind. This Louisville Drumhead Cabbage is often planted as late as September, to head up during the winter, and marketed right from the fields during March. Full descriptions and information regarding our cabbages will be found on pages 20 and 21 of this catalog.

I have been raising your Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage five years, and find them to be the best cabbage I ever raised for home use and market.—James M. Cox, Ashe Co., N. C., March 12, 1907.

I have used your seed for seven or eight years, and will say that they are the best seed that I have ever used. I grew 10,000 lbs. of cabbage on half an acre last year from your Late Flat Dutch Cabbage seed. The best is the cheapest in the long run, so I will order from you this time.—J. A. McCoin, Alleghany Co., N. C., Feb. 25, 1907.

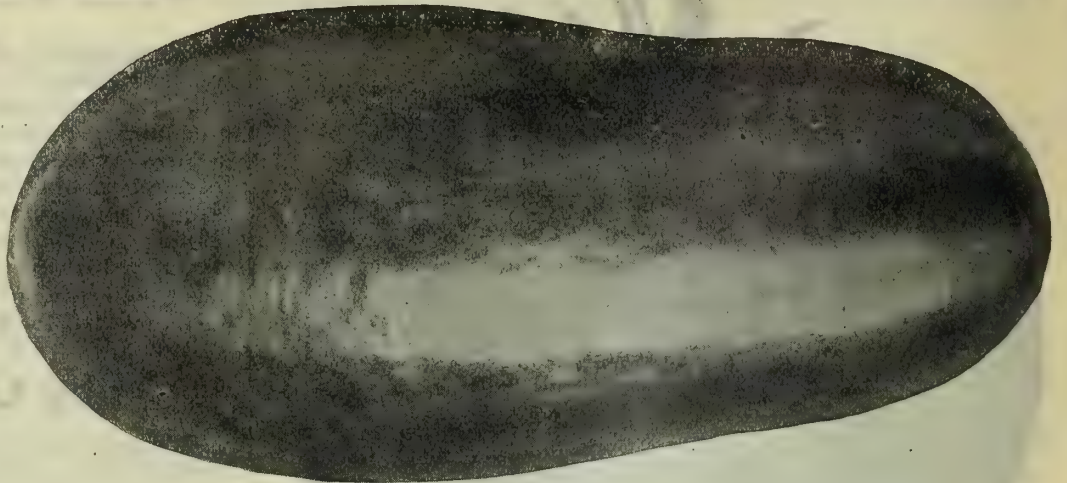
Your Solid South is the best cabbage I ever planted. All the seeds I ever got of you gave the best results, and when I need more, will send order. Wishing you success.—H. T. Bayliss, Baltimore Co., Md., Nov. 2, 1907.

My experience with the famous All Seasons Cabbage is absolutely satisfactory. I find them to be a sure variety, upon which you can always depend for good, solid heads. The Large Late Drumhead is another that, when grown from your seed, always bring handsome returns. I consider no seeds superior to those of T. W. WOOD & SONS.—(Rev.) A. R. Richardson, Wayne Co., Ga., May 28, 1908.



TOM WATSON WATERMELON.

We introduced this new watermelon to our customers the past season for the first time, and the results have been most satisfactory, and from the reports from our customers, including large melon growers in the South, we unhesitatingly believe that this will prove to be one of the most desirable melons both for home use and the home market, or for shipping. The color of the rind is a dark, glossy, attractive green. The illustration which we show gives a good idea of its shape. The meat is very solid and tender, and an intense bright red, ripening nearly up to the skin. The outer skin is remarkably tough, making it an excellent shipping melon. The fine flavor, tenderness and quality of the meat, together with the toughness of the rind, are qualities that are very rarely combined in melons, and make it, on this account, particularly desirable both for home market growers and shippers. This melon will be planted on the largest scale in all sections where it was grown the past season, as those who grew it are most enthusiastic in its praise, as one of the most valuable introductions in melons of recent years. The following are letters from growers who planted this variety largely the past season:



Tom Watson Watermelon

"The Watson Watermelon is a fine melon. It ships as well or better than Kolb Gem, and quality is equal to any long melon grown, very sweet, tender, crisp and more solid inside than any other long melon or round either, and it will stand longer in the field without burning or blistering (i. e., hold its color) than Kolb Gem, and I think you would make a mistake not to catalog and have a big lot to offer next season."—T. S. Williams, Barnwell Co., C. S., July 17, 1908.

"The Watson Watermelon is away ahead of anything we have ever planted here for shipping purposes."—A. H. Asbill, Saluda Co., S. C., Sept. 30, 1908.

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

MALINER KREN HORSE RADISH.

A new variety of horse radish, which was first discovered by the United States Agricultural Explorer, Mr. David Fairchild, in Bohemia, and which promises to become of the greatest value and to supersede the older varieties as soon as its fine qualities become fully known. Cuttings of this radish planted in April will produce fine large radish for grating the first of October, about five months from planting. It is as white as snow, free from disease, and grows to enormous size when left in the ground until spring. Yields of four tons to the acre are recorded. It grows on any kind of soil, from the heaviest to the sandiest, stands dry weather as well as potatoes or any other vegetable.

For garden culture, plant in rows three feet apart, setting the plants about 12 inches apart in the row, putting the cuttings in slanting upward, letting the top of the cutting be about one inch below the surface. Cultivate same as corn, cabbage or any other garden crop. In about two weeks after setting it will show above the ground, and will soon shade the ground so that weeds do not bother it much in growing. Horse radish usually sells readily in the market at from five to ten cents per pound, or to large pickling houses at about \$100.00 per ton. Price of these cuttings, 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.



KLECKLEY'S FAVORITE OKRA.

An improved okra, originating with the same grower who originated the famous Kleckley's Sweets Watermelon. Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, close-jointed, with ample foliage, bearing pods at each leaf-joint, the pods averaging six inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length. It is a most productive and desirable variety, and destined to come into general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

ENGLISH SALAD PEAS.

These peas have been quite generally grown in Florida and some sections of the South with very satisfactory results. They can be used either as an edible-podded pea or shelled, and are of decidedly superior flavor. We have only a limited quantity of these peas this year, and can offer them in packets only. Price: Per packet, 10 cts.; Pint, 30 cts.

Hollybrook Collection of Hardy Out-door Grown Roses

We will send twelve roses, embracing the best and most popular hybrid perpetual and tea roses, for \$2.00, our own selection of varieties, a fine assortment of well-grown, hardy and vigorous plants.

Where customers desire to make their own selection of varieties as given on the inside cover page of this catalog, our price is \$2.50 per dozen, but we are able to offer this Hollybrook Collection at a lower price because it enables us to use varieties which we have in plentiful supply.

REMEMBER, these out-door-grown roses should be planted out while dormant, in February or March (the earlier the better). Out-door-grown roses are thriftier, hardier, grow off and bloom better than greenhouse-grown roses.

Ordinarily, roses of the size and kinds we offer sell easily at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per dozen, and the HOLLYBROOK COLLECTION of twelve for \$2.00 is the best value offered anywhere.

FRUIT TREE CATALOGUE —Write for our descriptive Nursery Catalog giving prices and full information about Fruit Trees, Shade Trees and Ornamental and flowering Shrubs, mailed free on request.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM.

In introducing this new sorghum to our customers, we believe that we are opening up what will most likely prove the most profitable money crop all throughout the South, as this new variety not only makes a much larger yield of syrup, but syrup of decidedly superior quality to the ordinary variety or sorghum. It is not a difficult matter to make sorghum, and with a variety like this new Sugar Drip we believe that the making of sorghum will become very general, not only for home use but also for sale in our local markets. The following letter from one of our customers who planted this variety the past season will give some idea of its superiority both in syrup making and the quality and flavor of sorghum made from this new introduction:

"We didn't have a favorable year to make an accurate test of anything this year. During all of June we had a severe drought; on July 4th we had a good rain, and then we had another month's drought, until it looked like even the sorghum would have to dry up. The most of my Sugar Drip Sorghum seed was planted so that it hadn't started to head during this dry time. We had about a week's showery weather during the first week in August, and it was marvellous to see that sorghum come out. The stalks grew from 12 to 13 feet in height. From a 1½-acre field I made 280 gallons of good, thick syrup, and six two-horse wagon loads of cane heads. I received many compliments on the particularly fine flavor of the syrup, and I can recommend this variety of sorghum to syrup makers who desire quality of flavor as well as quantity of juice."—J. Loyd Pancake, Habersham Co., Ga., Nov. 7, 1908.

Price of Sugar Drip Sorghum: Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, \$2.50.

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY.

We did not catalog Beardless Barley last year, but we sold considerable quantities to our customers in different sections, with most satisfactory results. It makes a large yield of most nutritious and desirable feed, and we believe that the growth of this Beardless Spring Barley fills a long-felt want, in supplying a crop that can be sown in the spring and will furnish the earliest green feed or a most nutritious hay crop earlier than any other crop that can be grown in the spring of the year. Beardless Barley was originally a selection from the bearded barley, and there will occasionally come heads of bearded barley in the field. These are, however, very few and far between, and not sufficient to affect either the appearance or the desirability of the crop for green feed or for forage. The following are letters from customers who grew Beardless Barley the past season, and will give some idea of its great value both for green food and for hay:

Price: Pkt. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.

"Beardless Barley is the best early feed we can plant. Planted with Canada Field Peas, this makes a big yield. Our Mr. McGee planted six acres of Canada Field Peas and Beardless Barley together the first of last April, and in seventy-five days had it in

his barn. They are both fine."—McGee & Powers, Anderson Co., S. C., Oct. 8, 1908.

"Beardless Barley is the best crop I ever tried. Planted in our section about February or March, makes an enormous yield of the very best feed for cows and horses."—Lewis & Hartzog, Greenville Co., S. C., Oct. 8, 1908.

"I think Beardless Barley a good early green feed. I planted a small patch last season, about the 10th of March. It was ready for use in six weeks, came in just as the winter barley gave out. I think it will make good hay if cut when it begins to ripen. I expect to plant more this season."—J. R. Glenn, Abbeville Co., S. C., Oct. 5, 1908.

TARTAR KING OATS.

We call the particular attention of our customers to this splendid oat. It was originated in England by one of the most prominent oat breeders in that country, and has proved to be one of the largest yielding and best of white spring oats. Full information in regard to it will be found in the Field Seed pages of this catalog. Price: \$1.00 per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 95 cts. per bushel.

OUR HIGH-GRADE ALFALFA SEED.

WOOD'S TRADE MARK BRAND ALFALFA is not only the very best quality of seed that can be procured, but is also obtained direct from Provence, the best alfalfa section in the world. Experiments have distinctly proven that seed grown in that section not only grows off better, but produces larger yields. Reports from our customers in regard to the results from our alfalfa have been most satisfactory, and we supplied one order alone the past season to one of the largest farmers in this State, of 300 bushels of seed.

One of the prime necessities for the successful growing of alfalfa is the use of plenty of lime, and in some instances as high as five tons to the acre have been used to advantage and profit. It is claimed that alfalfa will grow off and do fairly well even on land that is deficient in lime, the first year, but that it does not last unless there is plenty of lime in the soil, and we would strongly recommend the liberal use of lime on all soils where alfalfa is to be sown. Full information in regard to the preparation and seeding of alfalfa will be found on page 61 of our catalog. Price of our Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa, per lb. 20 cts.; bushel about \$10.50.



Sorghum



Alfalfa.

Tillman Asparagus.

Our stock of this superior and profitable asparagus is procured from one of the largest growers of asparagus in South Carolina, who has this year 330 acres planted in this valuable and profitable vegetable. Our grower has given this asparagus the name of "Tillman Asparagus," and gives us the following history and description of this superior variety:

"Some twelve years ago I visited Mt. Pleasant, near Charleston, S. C., the largest asparagus section in the South. I went to all the large asparagus farms. Among others, I visited J. H. Muirhead's, and was surprised to find his asparagus the best I ever saw. He was packing crates that ran eight spears or stalks to two-pound bunches. I was astonished; asparagus weighing $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the stalk or spear! The fancy restaurants in New York had on their menu cards: "Muirhead's Asparagus." As I am always on the lookout for all the best, and was going to plant heavy, (I now have 330 acres), of course I was anxious to get this, the best I had ever seen. But Mr. Muirhead would neither sell me any roots or seed, saying he had spent years in selecting and developing this strain, and that if he disseminated it, others would grow as fine "grass" as he was and would ruin his fancy trade. He said he had been offered \$1,000. for 1,000 lbs. of seed, but refused. But I found out that when Senator B. R. Tillman was making his remarkable canvass of the state, he visited Mt. Pleasant and spent the night with Mr. Muirhead and he captivated Muirhead as he captured a majority in South Carolina. Senator Tillman expressed a desire to plant ten acres asparagus on his farm at Trenton, S. C., and Mr. Muirhead gave him 20 lbs. of seed. As Senator Tillman and I were warm personal friends, I watched this ten acres closely, and as it sustained its reputation, I have, since it bore seed, secured these seed every year. Nearly all my 330 acres are in this kind. It has many valuable points. While not immune to asparagus rust, it is less affected by it than any other kind, resisting the effects of the rust better. It is very vigorous;

the summer growth of the tops is 12 to 18 inches higher than any other kind. It sends up in spring, more uniform and larger shoots than any other kind, except, possibly, Conover's Colossal, and it has this advantage over that kind; Conover's Colossal is rough and unattractive, while the Tillman is smooth, nice, uniform and exceedingly attractive. It has a less per cent. of culls (small spears) than any other kind. In fact, it is the best all-round asparagus I ever saw or grew, and I have grown nearly every variety. It also has the advantage as being as early as the earliest."

We are glad to be able to offer this Tillman Asparagus to our Customers, as from the information we have received in regard to it; we believe it to be the best and most profitable variety for growing in the South.

Price of Tillman Asparagus Seed: 10 cts. per pkt.; 15 cts. per ounce; 40 cts. per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$1.00 per lb.; in 5-lb lots and over, 90 cts. per lb. Price of good, strong, well-grown roots, \$1.50 per 100; \$8.00 per thousand; in 3,000 lots and over, \$7.50 per thousand.

"Wood's Crop Special."

Our monthly publication, giving up-to-date and seasonable information about crops that can be planted to advantage and profit at the different seasons throughout the year, at the time at which the CROP SPECIALS are issued. This distinctive publication of ours has received the most enthusiastic praise from our customers. We mail the CROP SPECIAL free to customers whose orders indicate an interest in planting both farm and garden crops for profit. If any of our customers who desire to do so, do not receive this CROP SPECIAL regularly, we will be pleased to place them upon our mailing list upon request. There is no subscription price to WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL, but, we mail it free, regularly to customers whose orders and trade warrant us in so doing. We appreciate very much indeed the kind words from our customers in regard to this publication.



The above gives photographic view of our exhibit of Seeds in the "Better Farming Special" train run by the Norfolk & Western Railway Co., through Virginia last November. Competent Lecturers, including one of our own staff, accompanied the train and large crowds greeted it at every station where it stopped. Our Seed Exhibit was very much complimented, both, for the large variety and high quality of the seeds exhibited.

WOOD'S SEED POTATOES.

Our Maine and Northern-grown Seed Potatoes are specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country. Our Northern-grown stocks are grown principally in Maine, while our Early Ohios are grown in the famous Red River District, noted for producing the finest Early Ohio Potatoes in this country.

We do the largest business in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

Second Crop Potatoes, owing partly to weather conditions, have turned out so badly the past season that we have been unable to secure satisfactory seed, excepting of two or three varieties. Both our own and other growers' experience the past year, too, showed the decided superiority of the Maine and Northern-grown Seed Potatoes in crop results over the results obtained from the Second Crop seed. Consequently, we recommend to our growers to plant the Maine and Northern-grown seed in preference to the Second Crop seed.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate.—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Full-Sized Barrels.—Remember, we always ship in full-sized, eleven-peck, double head barrels, and not in the under-sized barrels or cloth-head barrels which are frequently used. Our potatoes are not only of superior quality, but our mode of putting them up makes them much more presentable, and the quantity contained in the barrel will also average considerably more than in the under-sized barrels ordinarily used. Special prices quoted on large lots of potatoes.

Irish Cobbler—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety, of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality.

MAINE-GROWN IRISH COBBLERS. Per peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

I made a fine lot of Irish Cobbler Potatoes. I can safely say that they are the best Irish potato I ever planted.—R. H. PLEASANTS, Halifax Co., Va., July 15, 1908.

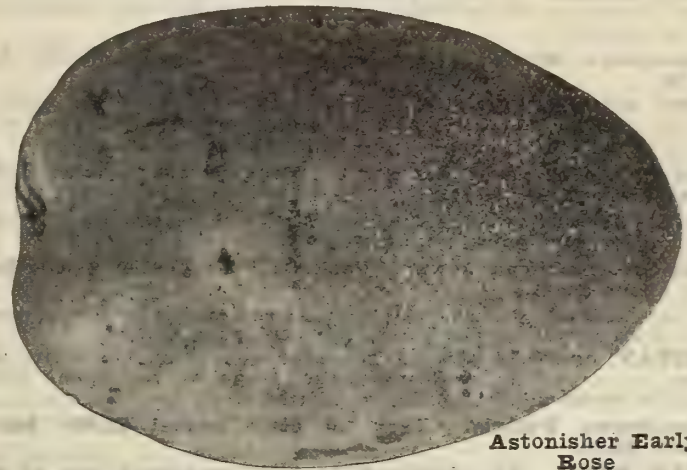
The Irish Cobbler Potato certainly does beat any that I ever grew. They are the finest, largest, best in quality, biggest yielders and earliest. I could easily sell them for 25 cents more on the bushel than the ordinary varieties.—A. W. PRESTON, Wayne Co., W. Va., Oct. 23, 1907.

I purchased 15 barrels of Irish Cobbler Potatoes last spring, and they were the earliest potatoes planted in this section, and yielded well. The spring was cold. I let others have a few barrels of them and they were delighted with them.—C. M. BABBITT, Pamlico Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

The Maine-grown Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes that I bought of you last spring made a large and early crop. I planted several varieties at the same time as the Cobbler; the Cobbler made the best yield.—R. W. WHARTON, Beaufort Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1907.



Irish Cobbler



Astonisher Early Rose

Astonisher Early Rose—A particularly fine stock of Early Rose Potatoes. The quality and appearance of the potatoes commend it very much, and our reports from it are very satisfactory. We would recommend this strain of Early Rose to those who desire to get what is a decided improvement on the old type of Early Rose Potatoes. Peck 50c.; bushel \$1.50; bbl. \$3.75.

The Astonisher Early Rose Potatoes are as fine as we ever raised, smooth and large. We think very highly of the seed shipped us. We will plant the whole crop of them next season.—J. C. GOODLOE & SON, Orange Co., Va., Oct. 5, 1908.

The Astonisher Early Rose Potatoes bought of you did finely. They are heavy yielders and a very fine eating potato, and were entirely free from black spots, so common to this section.—L. S. JOHNSON, Moore Co., N. C., Oct. 6, 1908.

Extra Early Sunlight—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale.

MAINE-GROWN EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT. Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

SECOND-CROP EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT. Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

The Extra Early Sunlight is the best potato I ever saw. They are fine flavored and very prolific. The tubers are uniform in size, and grow in large clusters. We grew about 35 bushels from the barrel bought of you last spring, and we will want more next spring.—R. F. BORD, Chester Co., S. C., Oct. 20, 1908.

I bought a few Extra Early Sunlight Potatoes from you this spring, and I have the finest I have ever raised. Am going to plant five or ten acres next spring if I live.—E. D. McLEAN, Cumberland Co., N. C., June 18, 1908.

I bought one barrel of your Extra Early Sunlight Potatoes last year. They were the best I ever planted. I made twenty-five barrels from the one barrel, and received the highest prices on local markets. Every one who saw them was taken with them, and would have planted them this year. I can recommend them as to earliness, productiveness and superior table qualities.—Z. L. ROBERTSON, Lancaster Co., S. C., Feb. 2, 1907.

Bovee—An extra early potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron. Fine growth; dwarf and stocky. The potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily. Very popular wherever grown.

Maine-Grown Bovee. Peck 60c.; bushel \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

The Bovee Potatoes I got of you last spring did splendidly.—ANDREW FRASER, Glynn Co., Ga., Nov. 2, 1907.

The Bovee Potatoes were very fine. Will cook dry at any stage of growth. I find them good keepers in this climate.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss., Oct. 23, 1907.

TRIUMPH, or RED BLISS. An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second-crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring.

MAINE-GROWN TRIUMPH, or RED BLISS. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

The Maine Red Bliss Potatoes I got from you this year were the best I have ever grown. In fact, all seeds bought of T. W. WOOD & SONS, have always given the best results.—OMER H. WYCKOFF, Warren Co., N. C., Oct. 15, 1907.

My Red Bliss Potatoes are turning out 400 bushels per acre; one peck to six hills. CHAS. MOORE, Spartanburg Co., S. C., June 29, 1907.

WHITE BLISS. A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive early variety.

Maine-Grown White Bliss. Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; bbl. \$4.00.

PRIDE OF THE SOUTH. An excellent extra early potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss Triumph. Color white, with pink eyes. Early and popular with market gardeners.

Maine-Grown Pride of the South. Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

CROWN JEWEL. A productive early white potato of superior table and market qualities.

Maine-Grown Crown Jewel. Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

I have used the Crown Jewel Potato in my family for several years, and it is my favorite potato.—T. N. EDWARDS, Surry Co., Va.

PURITAN, or POLARIS. A splendid early variety; white and fine; very prolific, yielding large crops of handsome potatoes of most superior table qualities.

Maine-Grown Polaris. Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

EARLY ROSE. The Early Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown and Maine-grown stocks which we offer are of extra quality, and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety.

Northern-Grown Early Rose. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

Houlton, or Maine-Grown Early Rose. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50; barrel \$3.60.

I like the Maine Houlton Rose the best of any variety that I have ever planted.—J. E. AVERY, Craven Co., N. C., Oct. 25, 1905.

CLARK'S No. 1. A splendid early variety which has given the very best satisfaction to our potato growers. It is similar to the Old Rose in shape, and a decided improvement. It is long, with pink skin, of extra fine quality and very productive.

Maine-Grown Clark's No. 1. Peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$3.75.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON. This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market.

Northern-Grown. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

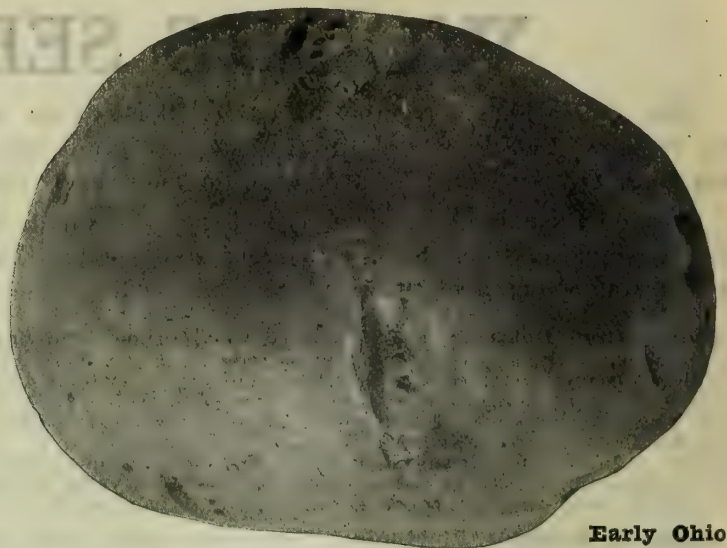
Wood's Earliest—This potato was introduced by us several years ago, and still continues to prove one of the most popular extra early potatoes in our list. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with shallow eyes; flesh pure white; skin white, with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities. A heavy yielder, and produces nearly all large potatoes.

Maine-Grown Seed. Per peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60; barrel about \$4.00.

For several years I have been growing Irish Potatoes and other vegetables for market, and from time to time I have planted Wood's seeds with very satisfactory results, and for the last two or three years I have planted almost my entire Irish Potato crop with the Wood's Earliest Potatoes that I ordered direct from you. Your Wood's Earliest Potatoes have given me real good satisfaction every time I have ever planted them, both in earliness, yield and quality.—OLIVER FLOYD, Marion Co., S. C., Nov. 5, 1907.

I used Wood's Earliest Potatoes last season, and made the finest potatoes that were sold in Williamsburg during the first of the season. They were fine. They are an early potato, and will be ready for market ten days before most of the others that you can get.—GEO. E. WALTRIP, James City Co., Va., Mar. 6, 1907.

Spray a portion of your potato crop with Bordeaux Mixture and note how much stronger and healthier the plants will be and how much greater the yield.



Early Ohio

Early Ohio—Our stock of these is of extra fine quality, grown especially for seed purposes. It maintains its great popularity as an extra early variety, giving entire satisfaction wherever grown. The tubers average large in size, are oval, oblong, and round at the seed end. An excellent keeper, very productive, and of fine table quality.

Red River Valley Early Ohio. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

The Red River Valley Grown Early Ohios are considered very much superior, both in quality and productiveness, to those grown in other sections.

The Early Ohio seed potatoes I bought of you last spring proved to be all that I could ask. They are at least two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and a greater percentage of them are of salable size than any variety I have ever grown. There are comparatively no small potatoes in my crop of Early Ohio. Shall certainly plant them next year.—W. A. GREEN, Lunenburg Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1908.

We find Early Ohio Potatoes the most satisfactory variety I have ever used. Stands dry weather well and makes good, even size potatoes.—J. G. MURRAY, Charleston Co., S. C., Oct. 10, 1908.

The Early Ohio Potatoes I bought from you did remarkably well. I planted some of them for my own use, and was highly pleased with them. My customers to whom I sold them were highly pleased with them also. I shall want some more of them next spring.—W. Z. GIBSON, Scotland Co., N. C., Nov. 29, 1907.

Main Crop, or Late Potatoes

Sir Walter Raleigh—The Sir Walter Raleigh is the coming potato for main crop. It is an immense yielder, of fine quality; produces nearly all large potatoes, and practically no small ones; the vines grow strong and upright, and are vigorous and thrifty. It comes in about the same time as the Rural New Yorker; the color of the skin is the same, but flesh is whiter and of better quality. In fact, it is claimed to be the whitest variety and the finest grained potato in cultivation. It was introduced by Mr. Carman, who has introduced several of our best and most popular varieties, and it is claimed to be by long odds the best of his introductions. We recommend it very strongly to our customers for late planting.

Northern-Grown Sir Walter Raleigh. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

The Sir Walter Raleigh Potatoes I obtained from you last spring were extra fine.—D. S. HALE, Scott Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

I feel quite sure there are no better Irish Potatoes in cultivation than the Sir Walter Raleigh. I only made 125 bushels of these potatoes, but they are the largest and finest potatoes that I have seen in this section of the country. Therefore, you can expect a much larger order from me for seeds next spring.—E. R. BRIGHT, McDowell Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1907.

Money-Maker—A long, white potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown.

Northern-Grown Money-Maker. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

I bought a barrel of your Money-Maker Potatoes. The yield was the best I ever had from Irish Potatoes, and the largest I ever raised. They sell when others fail to sell on the market.—JOHN W. STROUP, Gaston Co., N. C.

I bought four barrels of your Money Maker Potatoes last year, and they are O. K. One neighbor raised 6½ bushels from twelve potatoes.—JOHN W. TRULL, Buncombe Co., N. C., Mar. 7, 1908.



Green Mountain

CARMAN, No. 3. A splendid second-early variety, of perfect form, grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are white, no hollow or dark spots, and its cooking qualities are very fine; a remarkably handsome potato and very prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker, No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety.

Maine-Grown Carman, No. 3. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.50.

PEERLESS. A favorite general-crop variety; specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape.

Green Mountain—A large, handsome, oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine-textured, well-flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country.

Maine-Grown Green Mountain. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

Last spring I purchased from you a barrel of Green Mountain Irish Potatoes, which I planted. On digging them lately, I was both surprised and delighted to find such nice potatoes. The yield was abundant. I shall want more next spring. "Green Mountain" every time for me.—W. T. GUNTHER, Chatham Co., N. C., Aug. 15, 1908.

I wish to write you a few lines concerning the Green Mountain Potatoes I bought of you and planted about the first of July. They are certainly the best and most prolific I have ever grown.—W. W. SAMUEL, Chesterfield Co., Va., Oct. 28, 1907.

The Green Mountain Potatoes have excelled all other varieties I have tried, nearly forty in all. They run the largest size and are the best yielders of fine eating potatoes we ever planted. I had one patch of three-fourths of an acre. Planted in March, we dug them in September, and I got 305 bushels of fine marketable potatoes, some weighing one and a half pounds each.—Cosmo BENSON, Rockingham Co., N. C., Nov. 6, 1907.

One of the largest-yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds.

Northern-Grown Peerless. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; barrel about \$3.00.

BURBANK. An old standard variety, which continues in good demand. Long, white; good table qualities, and well adapted for heavy soils.

Northern-Grown Burbank. Peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; barrel about \$3.25.

I have never met with a potato for table use superior to the Burbank.—A. J. DARE, Spotsylvania Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1907.

POTATOES FOR PLANTING IN JUNE *and* JULY.

We usually carry in specially arranged cool storage all the leading varieties of Potatoes, so as to be able to ship them in sound, vigorous condition in June and July. To customers who desire to purchase any special quantities of any varieties, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at which we can reserve Potatoes for them for shipping at that time. Our method of keeping Seed Potatoes for late planting has proved very satisfactory, and has caused the late planting of Potatoes to be a very profitable and satisfactory crop in recent years. Our sales have increased very rapidly each succeeding year, and we recommend very strongly to our customers the desirability and advantage of growing the late crop Potatoes from the Seed supplied by us.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our seed is grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes in hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out 15 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart. The land should be plowed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

EXTRA EARLY CAROLINE. Very early, productive, of a bright yellow color and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

YELLOW NANSEMOND. The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

RED NOSE. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

HANOVER YAM, or CLUSTER. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June; 100, 25 cts.; 1,000, \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.



Sweet Potatoes

Wood's High-Grade Vegetable Seeds

TO MARKET GROWERS AND PRIVATE GARDENERS: The present year is our thirtieth year in the seed business, and it is a very great source of satisfaction to us to know that we still retain the trade of our best market growers and private gardeners who started with us in the years long ago. We take special pride in these old customers of ours, and shall always endeavor to retain their confidence and patronage in the years to come. Our large and constantly increasing trade, both in vegetable and farm seeds, and the kind words of commendation we are constantly receiving from our customers, are the best of evidence as to the superior quality of seeds supplied by us.

OUR CATALOG PRICES ON SEEDS by the pound and bushel are very reasonable, and are fixed for our market-growers' and gardeners' trade. Still, where customers require large quantities of garden seeds, we will quote special prices or allow discounts on orders sent us, where quantity warrants it.

In making up your order, remember that half-pounds can be ordered at pound rates, pints at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates, and half bushel at bushel rates.

ARTICHOKE.

CULTURE.—The seed of the green globe artichoke can be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep, thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring to rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichoke is a root crop, grown for hog and cattle feed and pickling. They are planted and cultivated like potatoes.

GREEN GLOBE.—A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous, rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter, sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in Virginia and farther South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.**

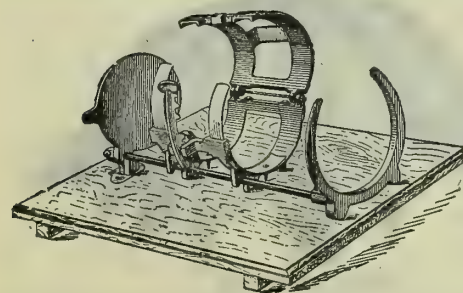
JERUSALEM.—Grown from roots or tubers. Their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yield of healthy and nutritious feed. They make, also, a large growth of tops, which can be used for feed. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds." **Qt. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.** Special price on large lots.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

SPECIAL ASPARAGUS LEAFLET.—To customers who are specially interested in asparagus culture, we will send on request a special circular giving the experience of two of the largest and most successful growers of this profitable and satisfactory vegetable.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots. 75 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. Special prices on large lots.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots. 90 cts. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.



ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS. Can be regulated for stalks of any length and bunches of different sizes. Strong and well made. **\$1.75.**

ASPARAGUS KNIVES. 30 cents each; by mail, 35 cts. each, postpaid, dozen \$3.

RAFFIA. Largely used for tying up asparagus, beets, carrots and all garden vegetables. Every gardener should

keep a liberal supply on hand, as it comes in very useful in all fruit and vegetable gardens. **Lb. 20 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.**

ASPARAGUS.

CULTURE.—Succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. The quickest way is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two years old, but one-year-old roots give very good results.

Field Culture.—Plow or dig out trenches 18 inches wide and 6 to 10 inches deep, 5 feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone and well rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up 18 inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to

earth up so deeply, or to make the rows more than 3 feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. After you stop cutting, leave the plants to grow, and during the winter or early spring cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Wood's Pure Animal Bone, or both, mixing same with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences.

For Small Beds or Garden Culture, asparagus roots can be set in double rows, instead of single rows as in field culture.

To raise asparagus roots from seed, sow thinly 1 inch deep in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, set out in permanent beds.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.**

PALMETTO.—A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier, and makes larger and thicker stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**

GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—Originally a selection from imported French stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by the most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size and always sells at a higher price in northern markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.** Special prices on large lots.

Bush or Snap Beans. Green Podded Varieties

CULTURE.—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more grown. For field culture plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

Pints can be ordered at quart rates, half-pecks at peck rates, half-bushels at bushel rates.

Pierrepoint Hardy Green Pod

An introduction in snaps of decided merit. Makes long green pods, uniform in size, and is very productive. Both for early and late planting, this variety is particularly desirable, as it is hardy and vigorous in growth, and makes fine stringless pods of attractive appearance and desirable quality. The seed beans are white in color, and if grown to maturity make a good dry bean for use or sale during the winter. We recommend this variety for trial, both to market and private growers, as it has many points of superiority which should make it a popular and standard variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bu. \$5.00.**

Bountiful—As early as the Mohawk and remarkably prolific and bears continuously for several weeks. The pods are large, broad, extra long, very uniform, solid and meaty; probably the best of the flat-podded varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bu. \$4.00.**

Hodson Green Pod—An exceptionally strong grower and enormous yielder, often bearing 50 to 60 pods to the plant; one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of five quarts. Withstand adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. Entirely stringless if picked young and a most excellent shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.50.**

The Hodson Green Pod Beans are the most productive and best bunch beans that I ever seen.—E. R. BRIGHT, McDowell Co., N. C.

The Hodson Green Pod Beans were superior to any we have grown.—H. J. MUNSON, Attala Co., Miss.

EARLY MOHAWK, or BROWN SIX WEEKS.—An old popular and standard extra-early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bush. about \$3.50.**

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS (Green Podded).—Extra early, green-podded, hardy; popular as a first-early sort. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bu. about \$3.50.**

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine

Our stock of this is decidedly superior, and our growers are enthusiastic, both as to its productiveness and the size and quality of pods produced. Our stock is the true round-podded sort, and has been selected and grown with special reference to productiveness, size and shape of pods, uniformity of ripening, and fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine Beans are the general favorite of all our customers who plant beans for market.—E. E. MURPHY & BRO., Pender Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1908.

I got some fancy prices for the Red Speckled Valentine Beans. Expect to send you another order this winter.—D. D. ANDERSON, Horry Co., S. C., Nov. 16, 1907.

Black Valentine—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy, and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.65; bushel \$6.00.**

I was very well pleased with the Black Valentine Beans. I received the highest market price for my beans, and shall plant twice the amount next spring of the Black Valentine.—H. A. BRANCE, Mobile Co., Ala., Sept. 30, 1908.



Black Valentine Snap Beans.

LONGFELLOW.—A superior type of green-podded snap bean, early, hardy, prolific, round pods, of attractive appearance. **Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck \$1.20; bu. \$4.00.**

I consider the Longfellow the very best early snap bean on the market to-day. Have always gotten excellent results from it.—C. K. McQUARRIE, Walton Co., Fla., Oct. 9, 1907.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.—Has all the good qualities of the well known Refugee, but is ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. **Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; pk. \$1.00; bu. about \$3.50.**

Giant Stringless Green Pod—A most valuable, round-podded snap bean. Makes large pods; stringless, round, full and fleshy; a good bearer, and a strong, healthy grower; most desirable both for market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.25.**

We like your Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans better than any bean we ever planted. We like them on our own table because of their tenderness and fine flavor. They sell best on our local market because the cooks say there is less waste in them than any beans they buy. They bring the highest prices on the market we ship to, because of their attractive appearance.—H. TODD STEWART, Stewartville Farm, S. C.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—Claimed to be hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.20; bu. about \$4.00.**

REFUGEE, or 1,000 TO 1.—One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer and is more productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel about \$3.60.**

Snap Beans' Quality and Productiveness

Our Snap Beans are specially grown for us by skilled growers from selected stocks—selected both for their productiveness and trueness to type. They are infinitely superior to the Snap Beans which are ordinarily grown as field crops. **QUALITY FIRST ALWAYS** is our motto in Snap Beans, as in all other seeds. Special prices to truckers and gardeners on both Snap Beans and Early Peas in large quantities. Prices quoted on request.

WAX SNAP or BUSH BEANS

HODSON WAX.—A new and distinct type of wax bean; strong, healthy growth, and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, the plant being loaded with long, straight handsome pods resembling the Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, straighter and longer. The pods are brittle, tender, of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.**

I planted some of your Hobson Wax Beans. Have never any to equal them. I found them to be free of rust in the bean and vine. They bear abundantly, and the flavor is superior to the other kinds that I have used. All the seeds that I bought of you were of the best quality.—B. M. CUTCHIN, Southampton Co., Va., Oct. 23, 1907.

The Hodson Wax bean is the most marvelous bean, in my opinion, yet introduced; a prodigious bearer, and a most beautiful sight when in its height of growth. Never has given a sign of stain or rust, and in quality, superb.—E. STANLEY BROWN, American Gardening Trial Grounds, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1908.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX.—A favorite market and shipping sort. One of the earliest of the wax sorts. Vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are of a beautiful golden color, and of excellent shipping and market qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

I was well pleased with the Currie's Rust Proof Wax Beans. They stood the cold better than any I ever had. I shipped beans off of them the 19th of May.—J. D. UNDERHILL, Wayne Co., N. C., May 26, 1908.

I find that the Currie's Rust Proof Bean is the very best bean we can plant. They stand the seasons better than any other. I find all of your seeds good.—W. A. SPIERS, Berkeley Co., S. C., Oct. 17, 1908.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—This has long been one of the most popular wax snaps with our southern growers and shippers. The pods are of an attractive bright yellow color, and stand shipping well, and the plant is very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

DAVIS KIDNEY WAX.—A favorite sort with truckers. Very productive, and withstands rust better than other kinds. Pods are very uniform, and it makes a very attractive and salable variety. The beans are white, and should any of the snaps be allowed to mature, the beans will make excellent shelled beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

NEW PENCIL-POD BLACK WAX.—A selected type of Dwarf Black Wax, making a very desirable snap bean, both for home use and market. The pods are round in shape and of uniform rich, yellow color; entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor. It is early to mature, very prolific, and a decided acquisition to our list of wax snaps. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.25.**

I can truthfully say that the Keeney's Rustless Wax Beans did well here. I sold them all out in a short time by my recommendation, since I had them growing in my garden and used them on my table, and know they have a fine taste.—A. BRUNNER, Irwin Co., Ga.

KEENEY'S RUSTLESS GOLDEN WAX.—A vigorous and wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if the pods are picked as soon



Currie's Rust Proof Wax Beans. A fine market Wax Snap.

as ready. The pods are thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. The plant throws out long, pod-bearing tendrills, which appear at first like runners, but it will be found to be a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness, and fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50; bu. about \$5.25.**

I never expect to plant any other Snap Beans except your New Pencil Pod Wax. I know they are the best I ever planted. Hope you will be able to furnish me as long as I live.—Mrs. E. J. MORRIS, Southampton Co., Va.

DWARF BLACK WAX.—A favorite main-crop wax variety. Pods are round, waxy yellow, solid and tender. Desirable for home use on account of its superior tenderness and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bushel about \$5.00.**

DWARF GOLDEN WAX.—An old, well-known, favorite variety for private gardens. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow, and very fleshy, and of the best quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.**

GOLDEN EYE WAX.—A most reliable cropper, standing adverse weather remarkably well. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are thick, of a waxy yellow color, uniform in size, free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.**

CRYSTAL, or CABBAGE WAX.—A distinct and popular sort in some sections. Vines large, spreading, and very productive; pods greenish white, round or thicker than wide, with a crease in the back. Very fleshy and brittle, and of desirable table qualities. It is also quite largely used for pickling. The seed beans are pure white, and make good dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.**

MEDICINAL, POT and SWEET HERBS.

ANISE. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.**

BALM. A hardy perennial, used for making balm tea in cases of fever. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

BASIL, SWEET. The clove-flavored seeds and stems are used in flavoring soups, etc. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

BENE. Excellent for dysentery. Also recommended as a tonic food for chickens. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

CARAWAY. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.**

CATNIP. Used green and dried, for seasoning; also grown for bees. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

DILL. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

TANSY. Used for making bitters. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

FENNEL. Excellent for soups, fish sauces, garnishing and salad. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.**

HOREHOUND. The leaves are used for seasoning, and in making cough remedies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

LAVENDER. A popular aromatic herb. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

ROSEMARY. The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

RUE. For medicinal purposes, for colds and croup. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.**

SAGE. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

SUMMER SAVORY. A culinary herb. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.**

SWEET MARJORAM. Used in soups, etc. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 10c.**

THYME. For seasoning soups and stuffings. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.**

LIMA BEANS.

Lima beans are not only profitable as green shell beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to sell as dried beans during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually bring good prices. They are a crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South, both by farmers and truckers. The Wood's Prolific Bush, Wood's Improved Pole, and the Small Lima are the best for this purpose.

CULTURE.—Lima beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in May. Of the large-seeded sorts, such as Ford's, Burpee's and Large Limas, one quart will plant one hundred hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about two hundred hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed is planted. Bush limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About one and a half to two pecks will plant an acre.

DWARF or BUSH LIMAS



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

The largest yielding of all the bush limas.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA.—Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago it has so rapidly grown in popular favor that our sales exceed all other bush limas combined. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, as at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, the stems being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.**

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans did better than any of the seeds I got. I have been planting Henderson's for thirteen years, but will seed the most of my crop after this of yours.—J. G. WERTZ, Roanoke Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1908.

The seeds you sent me last year were just what you recommended them to be. I think the Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean is the finest bean we raise. They are such good eating beans. The peas were all right, and also the Johnson Grass.—MACK JONES, Campbell Co., Va., Jan. 15, 1908.

I have been raising Lima Beans quite extensively for eight years, and consider Wood's Prolific the best of all.—S. H. AVERETT, Treasurer Baptist Orphanage, Davidson Co., N. C.

I have grown Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans for several years, and find them superior to any other bush limas.—E. A. MURRAY, Muscogee Co., Ga.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—The original bush lima bean. Of the true bush shape, the bush growing 18 to 20 inches high. Early to mature, productive and a sure cropper. Beans rather smaller in size than Wood's Prolific, and of the same tender, buttery flavor as the old pole Butter or Sieva Bean of the South. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.60.**

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA.—This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size and excellent flavor of the beans makes it desirable. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; pk. \$1.90.**

POLE LIMA or BUTTER BEANS

WOOD'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA.

This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are a little larger, and it is earlier to mature than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it to our customers as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole lima beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.75.**

SMALL LIMA, or BUTTER (Sieva).

Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Very popular all through the South. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.**

FORD'S MAMMOTH PODDED LIMA.

This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market-gardener, and surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continue bearing until frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.60.**

LARGE WHITE LIMA.

The old, well-known sort, making large-sized beans of superior flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.50.**



Wood's Improved Pole Lima

Three Cents per Packet. We catalogue this year a great many of the leading varieties of **VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS** (excepting Peas, Beans and Corn) at 3 cents per packet. While we have reduced the price, we have not reduced the quality or quantity of seeds which we put into the packet. We still give the same full-sized packets and high quality seed that we have always supplied to our customers. Remember, too, we pay the postage on seeds ordered to be sent by mail at packet, ounce or quarter-pound rates.

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Seed Drills and Garden Tools.

We shall be pleased to send special Illustrated Catalogues of these useful and labor-saving implements to any one interested, upon request. These tools are well made, practical implements, and are very largely and generally used all over this country. See inside front cover page for prices, and write for special catalogue! This catalogue gives especially valuable information to gardeners and truckers.

Pole or Cornfield Snap Beans

Pole, or Cornfield Snap Beans are very productive and continue long in bearing. When kept well picked, nearly all the varieties will continue in bearing condition until frost. They are very largely used, both for green snap beans and the white-seeded kind for shell beans for winter use.

CULTURE.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. One pint will plant about one hundred hills, one to two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A most valuable and prolific pole wax variety, of vigorous growth, early, and continues a long time in bearing; of remarkably fine flavor and tenderness. The dry beans are large and white, and make an excellent shell bean for winter use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$2.25.**

LAZY WIFE.—One of the best and most popular pole beans, either for snaps, shelled beans, or dry beans for winter use. Green pods, broad, thick, very fleshy, fine flavor, and entirely stringless. Each pod contains from six to eight round white beans. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60.**

Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder —The earliest and one of the most popular of green-podded pole beans. Very productive, bearing its pods in clusters. Pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.**

I have been using your garden seed for four years, and always found them good. I get more plants from the same amount of your seed than any I ever sowed. I think the Old Homestead Bean the best flavored and greatest yielder of any bean I ever planted. If planted and kept well gathered, you will have string beans all the summer. I would not be without them.—C. T. POPE, Charles City Co., Va.

CUT-SHORT, or CORNFIELD.—A popular snap bean for planting in corn. The pods are very uniform, resembling the bush Valentine. Well liked wherever grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40.**

The Cutshort or Cornfield Beans are very fine.—T. L. HARDEN, Carter Co., Tenn., Dec. 3, 1907.

Fat-Horse, or White Creaseback —One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods in clusters. It is white-seeded, and, in addition to its value as a snap bean, makes good dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60.**

I can highly recommend your Fat Horse or Creaseback Pole Beans, one of the greatest bearing beans that I have ever seen, and the sweetest in flavor.—T. G. COOK, Horry Co., S. C., Aug. 5, 1907.

OCTOBER, or HORTICULTURAL (Speckled Wren's Egg).—This is used both for snaps and as shell beans, and is the variety so largely used for the famous "Boston Baked Beans." **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.40.**

VIRGINIA CORNFIELD.—A native white variety, quite largely grown in this section. Makes excellent snap or shell bean; also desirable to grow for dry beans for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.**

SCARLET RUNNERS.—This is one of the most popular varieties in England and France. It is very ornamental in its growth, and produces bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans and snaps make an excellent and desirable vegetable dish. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$2.00.**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Brussels Sprouts are very hardy, and grow two to three feet high, producing on the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts which resemble very small cabbages, one or two inches in diameter. Plant and cultivate as for late cabbage. The leaves should be broken off in the fall, to give the little heads more room to grow. We recommend to our customers to plant more extensively of Brussels Sprouts, as they make a most delicious winter vegetable.

PERFECTION.—A carefully grown strain, very hardy, giving compact, round sprouts of large size and good quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts. ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

BROCCOLI.



Early White Cape Broccoli.

Very similar to cauliflower, the points of difference being that it is generally taller and the heads are more divided. Broccoli will stand more extremes of temperature than cauliflower and is better adapted for late fall planting than cauliflower. Broccoli can be sown either in the spring or fall, the same as cabbage. Culture, same as given for cauliflower.



Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder.

EARLY WHITE CAPE.—The best variety. Heads white, compact and hard, and a hardy, vigorous and easily grown sort. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.**

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS.

This makes a most desirable salad. Can be either used the same as lettuce or cooked and used like spinach. In some sections of our country this is very popular. It has not been grown to any extent in the South, however, largely because its merits are not generally known. It makes an attractive appearance, both while growing and when used like lettuce on the table, and we recommend more extended culture of this desirable salad. August and September are the best months to sow, and it can be used during the fall, winter and spring. Can also be sown in the spring for spring use, but fall seedings give best satisfaction. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**

WATER CRESS.

Sow water cress in the spring, along the edges or creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. The seed can also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. It is also developing into quite a profitable industry in some sections for shipment and sale in our larger markets.

WATER CRESS.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

CURLED CRESS.—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches for sale in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**

BEETS.

CULTURE.—For earliest use, sow in hotbeds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early outdoor crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked, the main sowing in March or early April. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown in June and July for use during the fall and early winter.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

One of the best for shipping and early market

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN.—An old standard sort, both for market gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian—As a first-early sort, both with truckers and private gardeners, this is easily the most popular beet in our list. It is the result of very careful selection by Mr. Crosby, a noted market gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect outdoor, quick-growing variety. The results were a handsome form, good size, few small tops, very small tap-root, and, above all, quick and rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor as round as the Eclipse. Takes on its turnip shape even in the early stages of its growth—a decided advantage, both for forcing and early cropping, and accounts very largely for its popularity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. Special prices on large lots.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.—Very early, handsome, smooth, dark and round; small top, and of excellent quality. Makes an attractive seller. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

EXTRA EARLY BASSANO, or SUGAR.—Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

Wood's Crimson Globe—A rich, deep crimson beet of perfect globe-shape, smooth and clean. Matures very early, is of a most attractive appearance, and in quality is not surpassed by any other variety. We recommend it not only for market gardeners and truckers, but for the home garden as well. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

EARLY MODEL RED GLOBE.—A new beet, originating in England, which has proved to be very desirable. It is extremely early, a perfect globe shape, and of fine quality. The foliage is small, beets smooth, and of deep, blood-red color; a very desirable sort and one that is sure to please those who grow it. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

DETROIT DARK RED—A blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50c.

BASTAIN'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Large and of quick growth, bright red color, not quite so deep a red as Blood Turnip, but larger. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

ARLINGTON.—A fine strain of blood turnip beet of the very best quality. Nearly as early as the Eclipse and as sweet as the Bassano. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD.—An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Very tender and sweet, and remaining so when kept until spring. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET.—This variety is not grown for its roots, but is grown for use as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two kinds of vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later on the broad, flat, beautiful, wax-like leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

I find Swiss Chard to be a very excellent and desirable vegetable. The stalk or stem cooked as asparagus and served with cream sauce, and the leaves as salad or greens with bacon. It remains tender during the entire summer, and seems to be not affected by drought. I have it in my garden now, as tender and crisp at it was when I first commenced to use it last spring. —F. E. BUFORD, Brunswick Co., Va., Sept. 28, 1908.

MANGEL WURZEL. (See page 75.)

MANGEL WURZEL, or STOCK BEETS.—These make large crops and much richer and more nutritious food than turnips. Sow in April for best results. See Field Seeds page for description and prices.



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet



Swiss Chard

CARROT—Best French Grown

Our Carrot Seed is French-Grown—The Best Obtainable for Superior Crops and Fine-Shaped Roots

Culture.—Sow in a light, rich, loamy, deeply worked soil, in drills 12 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted stable manure and a rapidly available potash fertilizer. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 or 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, three or four pounds to one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use slug-shot, applying while the dew is on.

WOOD'S SCARLET INTERMEDIATE.—A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet

Horn. The roots are large, uniform and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and for market and family use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

EARLY SCARLET HORN.—The earliest variety in our list. It is blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored, deep rich orange color. Fine for bunching. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

HALF-LONG DANVERS.—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE.—The best for hard, stiff soils. The roots are often 4 to 5 inches in diameter, nearly oval; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

I have planted the Oxheart Carrot several years. I find it the most desirable variety, on account of its oval shape, especially on medium soil.—R. COATES, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1907.

HALF-LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED.—Early, without core; smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

CHANTENAY, or MODEL.—One of the best carrots for all purposes. About 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot and a heavy yielder. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.

The Chantenay Carrot is all O. K.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1907.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth-tapering roots of a deep orange color, and free from side roots, and superior in every respect. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

IMPROVED WHITE BELGIAN (for stock).—Makes a large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

YELLOW BELGIAN (for stock).—Large, yellow-fleshed roots; good keeper. Fine for horses and cattle. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.



CAULIFLOWER.

Culture.—Sow in gentle hotbeds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water. This is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or early June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. For fall planting sow in September, and transplant in November, same as early cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under head of cabbage for remedies. One ounce saltpetre dissolved in 12 parts of water is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm.

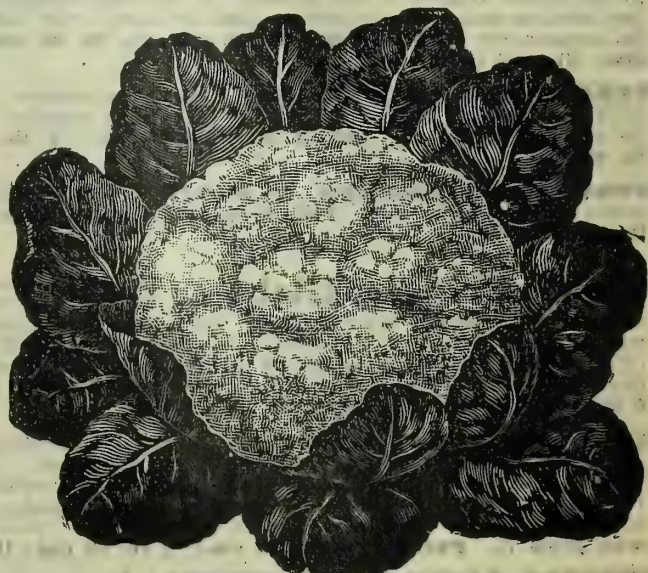
WOOD'S EARLIEST SNOWBALL.—This is the best of all cauliflowers for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect pure white heads of the finest quality. Excellently adapted for forcing as well as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 25 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

DRY WEATHER CAULIFLOWER.—A variety of cauliflower which it is claimed succeeds better in dry seasons or dry locations where other varieties fail. Rich soil is, however, essential for this, as for other cauliflowers, and thorough cultivation. In growth it is similar to our Snowball, and we recommend to our customers who have had difficulty in raising other cauliflowers, to try this variety. Cauliflowers successfully raised are one of the most desirable and profitable vegetables grown. **Pkt. 25 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7.50.

EXTRA-EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—A standard and excellent variety. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. **Pkt. 20 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00.

VEITCH'S AUTUMN GIANT.—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;** $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$4.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. See Vegetable Plants.



Wood's Earliest Snowball Cauliflower
Particularly well adapted to the South



Golden Self-Blanching Celery (Bunch)

I send to you today one dozen bunches of Golden Self-Blanching Celery grown from the seed bought of you last summer, which has been pronounced by all who saw it, to be the finest celery field in the county. All the commission men—and I suppose twenty-five have seen it—say that it is a fine strain of seed, and everybody asks where I got the seed. I tell them all, from you, and I suppose, from the way they talk, that you will have a good many calls for seed; and while I am writing, I want to put in my order for 4 lbs. of just such seed as these you sent me this year. I intend making a specialty of growing fine celery. This is my first crop, but I am beating an old established grower here 25 cents per crate on sales. I have the picture of this field, shipping in full blast. If you wish one I will have one struck and send you.—T. L. LATIMER, Manatee Co., Fla., March, 1908.

GOLDEN ROSE SELF-BLANCHING.—This is of the same beautiful type of celery as Golden Self-Blanching. It has the same beautiful, rich golden yellow color, but differs in the color of the outside ribs, which are tinged with a handsome rosy pink. Its earliness, self-blanching habit and beautiful appearance recommend it alike to the private and market-gardener. (French-grown seed.) Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.

PINK PLUME.—Practically identical with White Plume except that the stalks are tinged with pink, and has all the fine qualities of the White Plume. One of the most beautiful of all celeries. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME.—A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working. The stalks and leaves naturally turn white upon reaching maturity. In succulence, crispness and flavor it is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

SNOW WHITE.—Without a rival in purity of color, a field of 6,000 plants has been grown without a single green stalk. In vigor of growth, ease of blanching, size, richness of flavor, crispness and purity it is ideal; grows solid on all kinds of soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Winter Varieties.

Giant Pascal—One of the most popular celeries in our list. Easily blanched; a fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. Has large, thick, solid stalks, beautiful golden heart, and blanches quickly. One of the best for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART.—A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery and probably the best general purpose variety in our list. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

CRAWFORD'S HALF-DWARF.—Similar to Golden Heart, but lighter in color, but of equally good, crisp, nutty flavor and keeping qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; 2 ozs. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

CELERY SEED FOR SEASONING.—Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.

CELERY PLANTS.—We can supply all the principal varieties in season. 35 cts. per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Special price on large lots.

Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.—The best variety; large and smooth roots; excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

CELERY.

CULTURE.—Sow in February, March, or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, covering one-fourth of an inch. If the soil is dry, press the earth with the back of spade or roller after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently, and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of 6 inches, 4 or 5 inches wide, and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly, and earth up when the plants are large enough. Earth up two or three times, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture, the plants are set out on the surface, in rows 4 feet apart, and 6 inches apart in the row. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as rapidly as it grows. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seed germinates slowly; cover lightly and keep constantly moist.

Self-Blanching Varieties.

This class of celery grows quickly, blanches easily, and is especially adapted for fall and early winter use.

Golden Self-Blanching—Our stock is grown for us by the originator, and has given our customers the very best and most satisfactory results, we having received the most enthusiastic reports from our growers in regard to our stock of this celery. The Golden Self-blanching is of compact growth, with large, solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid, free from stringiness, and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

The following letter in regard to the superiority of our Golden Self-Blanching Celery is from one of our customers in Florida:



Giant Pascal Celery

Wood's Superior Cabbage Seeds.

CULTURE.—For the earliest setting out in the spring, it is best to set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot bed or cold frames in January, February, or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flat-headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply.

INSECT REMEDIES.—For the flea-beetle, which eats the plants in the seed-bed, use slug-shot or tobacco dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm apply slug-shot. Paris green mixed with land plaster or flour is also efficacious. Mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain, or when the dew is on the plants. A solution of salt water or saltpetre and water is also used by some growers. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burned, and the bugs destroyed in this way.

Wood's Extra Early.

The Earliest Cabbage in Existence.



A most desirable extra early. It makes large, pointed heads, a little larger than the Wakefield, not quite as solid, but is earlier to mature. It is of excellent table qualities, and a sure-heading and satisfactory variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Eureka Extra Early.

The Earliest Flat Cabbage Grown

A flat-headed cabbage as early as the Wakefield is sure to be a winner. The heads are of good size with few outside leaves, very uniform, and remarkably solid for so early a cabbage. We recommend our customers to grow it extensively. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

I planted your Eureka Cabbage last fall, and they gave me good large cabbage early this spring. I consider them fine. Your Solid South Cabbage is a great boon to the truckers. All your seeds are the best.—A. D. PRATT, Henry Co., Va., June 27, 1907.

All the seeds sent me were true to name and of good quality. The Eureka Cabbage was the finest I ever grew. I had the first cabbage in our market.—C. M. B. FELTON, Preston Co., W. Va., March 19, 1908.

Wood's Charleston Wakefield.

This is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. We have a very superior strain of this variety, and have received most enthusiastic letters from our customers, who plant it largely every year. We recommend it very strongly, both for market and home use, as one of the most satisfactory and profitable varieties either for late fall or early spring planting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

I have had several years experience with Wood's Charleston Wakefield Cabbage, and they have always proved a great success.—J. T. HIGH, Wilson Co., N. C., June 10 1907.

I am very highly impressed with your Charleston Wakefield Cabbage.—J. A. BEALE, Brunswick Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1907.

The Charleston Wakefield Cabbage I bought of you last fall did fine. I had the finest cabbage in the neighborhood, and many of my neighbors bought plants early in the spring and had them out ahead of me; but, I beat just the same, with larger and better cabbage.—S. E. HERRING, Pender Co., N. C., Oct. 12, 1907.

EARLY SPRING.—A quick flat-headed cabbage of very compact growth. Has few outside leaves, admitting of close planting—21 to 24 inches apart. Very tender, of fine quality and in every way a most desirable first early sort for the trucker and private gardener. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

EARLY YORK.—An old favorite, particularly desirable on account of its earliness, tenderness and flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

LARGE YORK.—Later than the Early York, but larger. Makes a good early cabbage, of particularly good quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.

This is a favorite sort with market-gardeners and truckers, to grow for earliest cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads, small outside leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care, and our sales, which have always been very large to truckers all throughout the South have steadily increased each successive year. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage is all I desire for an early market cabbage.—A. A. GANDY, Darlington Co., S. C.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage is all I desire for an early market or home use. I planted on the 14th of February, and they average a weight of two to four pounds per head.—J. W. SPEARS, Hempstead Co., Ark., May 14, 1908.

I am highly pleased with your seeds, and especially, with your Selected Jersey Wakefield Cabbage. I am putting my cabbage on the market; commenced Saturday, June 2nd., to sell and it is claimed by merchants and consumers, that mine is the finest that has been on the market from anywhere this spring. Will continue to buy from you while you keep up the high standard of seed I have received in the past. I have 8,000 Wakefields for market, and am getting fancy prices.—S. C. BRISTOW, Guilford Co., N. C., June 5, 1907.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.—A good second-early cabbage, making large flat heads similar to All-Seasons. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—One of the most popular and reliable medium-early varieties. Makes large, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

WINNIGSTADT.—Medium early; makes very firm, hard-pointed heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A medium-early, round-headed cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.



Solid South Cabbage

SOLID SOUTH.—A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and is equally well adapted for the family garden and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Your Solid South is the best Cabbage I ever planted. All the seeds I ever got of you gave the best results, and when I need more, will send order. Wishing you success.—H. T. BAYLISS, Baltimore County, Md., November 2, 1907.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite round-head variety, making larger heads than the Wakefield, but coming in from a week to ten days later, and an excellent second early sort. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

All-Head Early—A thorough-bred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness in growth, can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

All Seasons—One of the very best cabbages, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Leaves large and smooth. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

My experience with the famous All Seasons Cabbage is absolutely satisfactory. I find them to be a sure variety, upon which you can always depend for good, solid heads. The Large Late Drumhead is another that, when grown from your seed, always brings handsome returns. I consider no seeds superior to those of T. W. Wood & Sons.—(REV.) A. R. RICHARDSON, Wayne Co., Ga., May 28, 1908.

The All Seasons Cabbage I got from you last spring was the finest I ever grew.—L. D. DELLINGER, Lincoln Co., N. C., Oct. 31, 1908.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—This is one of the best and most reliable cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

The Wakefield Cabbage was all right. As good as I ever saw, and the Early Flat Dutch Cabbage was the largest I ever saw.—S. P. MALLETT, Wake Co., N. C., Sept. 6, 1907.

DANISH SUMMER ROUND-HEAD.—Resembles the famous Danish Winter Ball-head in all respects except that it is earlier and somewhat smaller. Distinctly a hot-weather cabbage, and its keeping qualities are not surpassed by any summer variety. The heads are solid and beautifully white when trimmed. Our stock is imported direct from Denmark, and is extra fine. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

LOUISVILLE DRUMHEAD.—Some of our growers make large profits by marketing this sort from the field in March. When cabbage is scarce and brings top prices. The plants are set out in August or early September. It also makes an excellent sort to put away for winter use. Heads very hard and solid. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock and maintain the high standard we have attained. It is indeed a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a **first-class, hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage.** No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large and satisfactory profits. You will make no mistake in growing Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

I have been raising your Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage five years, and find them to be the best cabbage I ever raised for home use and market.—JAMES M. COX, Ashe Co., N. C., Mar. 12, 1907.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage is immense, and Wood's Charleston Wakefield Cabbage is delicious.—MARCUS JOCELYN, Somerset Co., Md., Oct. 19, 1907.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—The strain as generally sold. Makes good, large, solid flat heads. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

SURE-HEAD.—As its name suggests, a sure-header, and one of the best for late crop. The heads are firm and hard, keep well, and is a fine shipper. Thoroughly reliable. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

I obtained fine results from your Cabbage Seed sown last fall, especially the Surehead variety. I raised one head that weighed 18 lbs. I think almost every seed produced a fine large head. I felt it my duty to mention the success I have had in growing from your seeds.—MRS. M. L. WEBER, Iredell Co., N. C., Sept. 9, 1908.

The Surehead Cabbage, we found true to its name—a sure header.—W. A. BROOKER, Princess Anne Co., Va., Oct. 17, 1908.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA.—In some sections of the South the Buncombe is preferred to all other winter sorts. The heads are large, firm and solid; a remarkably sure and uniform header, a good shipper and keeps well through the winter. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.**

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—A favorite winter cabbage especially among shippers, as it stands transportation well. The heads are very large, heavy, solid and good keepers. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

AUTUMN KING, or WORLD BEATER.—A very fine strain of late cabbage, making extra large solid heads, often weighing 20 to 30 pounds each. May be classed among the best winter kinds; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

DANISH WINTER BALL-HEAD, or HOLLANDER.—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; a sure header; a good seller and a fine keeper. These are the qualities that have made it so popular. Our stock is the original Danish grown seed known as the best the world produces. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

GREEN GLAZED, or WORM PROOF.—Resists insect attacks to a greater degree than any other variety and makes a heavy, solid head of very good quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

The Green Glazed Cabbage is the kind to raise in this section. The only crop of cabbage I have raised for twelve years. They are first-class. I planted other kinds in the same garden. The bugs or worms eat the others, but won't touch the Green Glazed. I am pleased with all the seeds I purchased of you.—JNO. T. BROWN, SR., Louisa Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1907.

AMERICAN PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Should be grown in every private garden. Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter cabbage. Our stock is the very best that can be had, and will make fine large heads. If used after being touched by frost, it is equal to cauliflower. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60.**

RED DUTCH.—The best red pickling cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

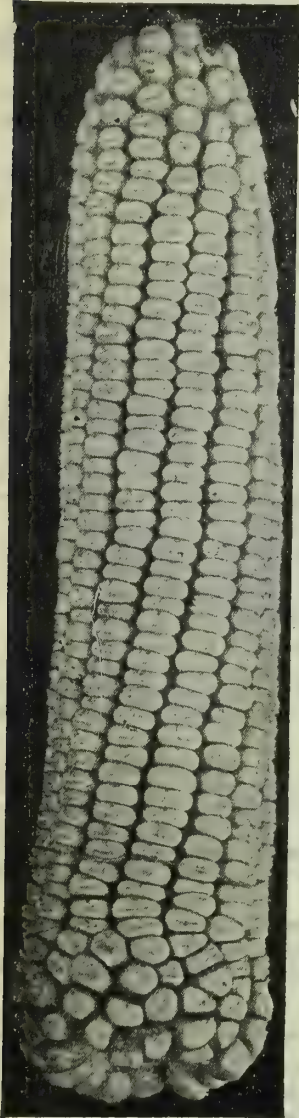
25 cts. Buys	{ Any six 5c. packets Any three 10c. packets Any two 15c. packets
50 cts. Buys	{ Any fourteen 5c. packets Any seven 10c. packets
\$1.00 Buys	{ Any thirty-two 5c. packets Any sixteen 10c. packets
25 cts. Buys	{ Two ounces of any variety quoted at 15c. per ounce

GARDEN CORN.

Culture.—Plant the early corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting-ears. The early varieties can be planted during July or first part of August for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant 200 hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Pints can be ordered at Quart Rates, Half-Pecks at Peck Rates. If to be sent by mail, add 8c. pt.; 15c. qt. to cover postage.

The first five varieties are not strictly sugar corns, but make most excellent green corn, and are especially valuable on account of their earliness.



Trucker's Favorite

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears 25 cts.

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON. Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears 25 cts.

Ideal Early Adam's

A selection and improvement over the old Adams Early. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table qualities, and a decided acquisition. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. \$3.00.

Delicious Cream—A new variety, which, while not strictly a sugar corn, is destined in our opinion to very largely replace the sweet or sugar corns all throughout the South. For full description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 4. Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 50 cts.; peck \$2.50.

Trucker's Favorite—Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early to follow Early Adams it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bus. \$2.50; dozen ears 30 cts.

I have planted Truckers' Favorite Corn for four years, and I think it a very fine corn for treykers.—J. B. THOMASON, Fulton Co., Ga., Oct. 19, 1907.

BARBERIPE, or LONG WHITE FLINT. Makes a splendid long, well-filled roasting ear for second-early use. The best variety for making hominy. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel \$2.00; dozen ears 30 cts.

SWEET, or SUGAR CORN.

WHITE EVERGREEN. A distinct improvement over the Stowell's Evergreen. It produces handsome ears, well filled with deep grains of pure snowy whiteness, and of the most delicious sweetness. It is pronounced by experienced growers the best all-round sugar corn in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

Hiawatha Sugar—This is the most desirable second-early Sugar Corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth, and a good, large-sized ear, nearly always making two perfect ears to the stalk, the ears being 9 to 12 inches long, and compactly filled from end to end. A most desirable sort to follow after the earliest kinds, and will prove a valuable acquisition to our list of sweet corns. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT SUGAR CORN. An early, long-eared sugar corn, of fine flavor. Is very productive, producing large, straight ears, which are very attractive and salable. Desirable both for market and home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bus. \$3.50.

PREMO. The earliest of all sweet corns, from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams and of the most delicious sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.

BLACK MEXICAN. One of the sweetest and most delicious of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EARLY SWEET. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.

EXTRA EARLY CORY. Next to the Premo, this is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.

Country Gentleman—Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its quality is unsurpassed. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.

EGYPTIAN. A splendid sort for table, market and canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; dozen ears, 40 cts.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bus. \$3.25; dozen ears 40c.

EARLY MAMMOTH. Very closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR. This is the latest, but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; pk. \$1.00; dozen ears 40 cts.

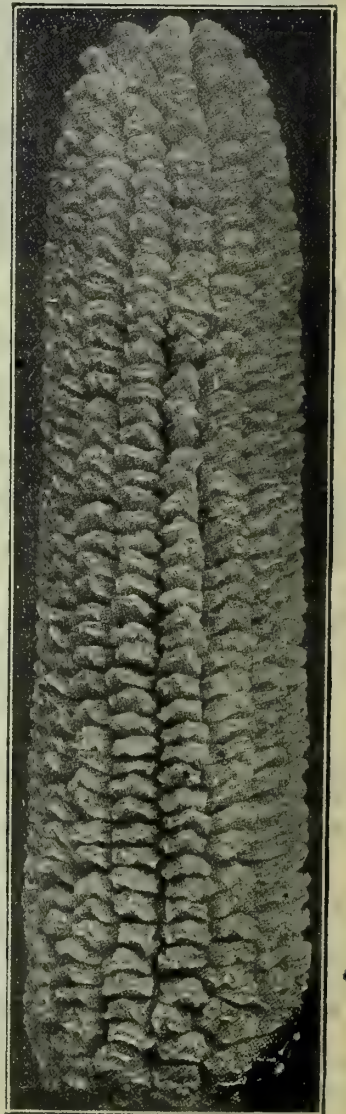
POP CORN.

MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC. Very prolific, bearing large ears, the grains are pearly white. When popped, it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.

RICE. This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. A large-eared and handsome yellow. grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yield three or four ears. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25; dozen ears 25 cts.

POP CORN, for Popping. Quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.



Evergreen Sweet Corn

CUCUMBER.

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about 4 feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixed well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds one acre.

Klondike—This is proving to be one of the best of market and shipping cucumbers, and has been planted on the largest scale, both by our market growers and market shippers all throughout the South. It makes a cucumber of most desirable shape, which holds its attractive dark green color long after picking, a quality that is especially appreciated for market purposes. It is also very early to mature, coming in with the extra early sorts, and of very superior quality. It



Davis Perfect Cucumber

I prefer the Klondyke Cucumber to any that I ever planted for market. I think it comes some earlier than the White Spine.—R. L. DAIL, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 23, 1907.

The Klondyke Cucumber came up to standard O. K. An excellent quality and very uniform in size and color.—C. K. McQUARRIE, Walton Co., Fla., Oct. 9, 1907.

Davis Perfect—An extra early variety, unequalled for quality, shape and color. Fruit very symmetrical; averaging 10 to 12 inches long; color a dark glossy green, and very attractive in appearance; is prolific, and proving to be one of our best and most popular varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. A selection of the White Spine which has proved very popular with our truckers and market-gardeners. The advantages claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

Improved Early White Spine—In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. We have a greatly improved strain of this most excellent all-purpose cucumber. Grow 10 to 12 inches long, but make fine pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent; a great bearer. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

EMERALD. Strictly an evergreen cucumber, retaining its fine dark green color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, produces handsome, long, straight cucumbers of excellent flavor, tender and crisp. Without a superior for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickles, the riper ones for sweet pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

GREEN PROLIFIC. An ideal pickling cucumber, uniform in shape, color dark green, and very productive; 200,000 pickles have been grown to the acre. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.

WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLING. Preferred to all others by many pickle factories because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue throughout a long season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER. Early and productive; bears its fruits in clusters. Fine for small pickles. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

EARLY SIBERIAN or RUSSIAN. The earliest and hardiest kind, producing fruits 3 to 4 inches long. Very productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.

THORBURN'S EVERBEARING. Makes small pickling cucumbers which it keeps on bearing right up to frost. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

Japanese Climbing—A most desirable and attractive cucumber, and a real climber. It comes into bearing quickly, and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. The fruit is of extra quality, and of a dark green color. Our customers who have grown this variety are very much pleased with it, both as a prolific yielder and a desirable table variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

Gherkin, or Burr—Used exclusively for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60c.

ENDIVE.

A most excellent salad or garnishing for the late summer and fall. Use same as lettuce.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

GREEN CURLED. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

WHITE CURLED. Finely cut leaves; almost white; can be used without blanching when young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

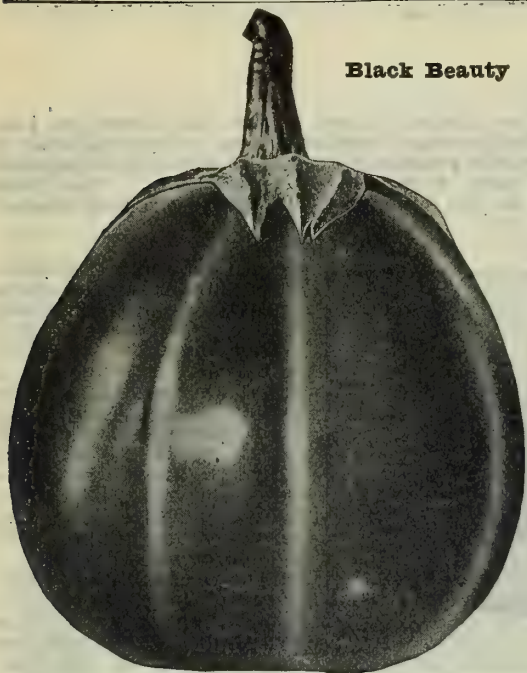
LEEK.

Culture.—Leek is generally considered superior to onions for soup-flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold-frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

LARGE FLAG. Hardy and productive. The standard variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.



Large Flag Leek



Black Beauty

EGG PLANT.

Egg Plant is peculiarly well adapted to our Southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.

Culture.—Egg plants do best in a deep rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hotbeds, and when two inches high transplant to good rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with slugshot. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem of the plants when setting out. For Colorado potato-bug, see under head of Potatoes.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE. The most popular variety. Plants vigorous and very productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock of this variety is specially selected, both for size, shape and yielding qualities, and we recommend it to both market and private gardeners. Crop is very short. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00.**

Black Beauty—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish, black fruits of the very finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. Although not as large as New York Improved, its earliness will commend it especially to market gardeners. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.50.**

The Black Beauty Egg Plant seed bought of you for the past two seasons have given entire satisfaction, as has your Big Boston Lettuce seed purchased from time to time.—ROLAND COVINGTON, Scotland Co., N. C., N. C., Sept. 26, 1908.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. A variety which has proved a money-maker to Southern growers. It resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree; very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper, commission men reporting that they reach market in the best condition and always command high prices. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.25.**

The Florida High Bush Plants have not only fruited the entire summer, but are still in fruit. They particularly excel in flavor and tenderness.—W. H. HOLMES, Georgetown Co., S. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

PLANTS.—Ready May and June. 20 cts. per dozen; \$1.00 per 100.

KOHLRABI Combines the flavors of cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when the bulbs are 2 to 3 thick. Sow early in hot-bed and transplant and sow outside in April in rows 18 inches apart, thinning to 8 inches; for winter use, sow in June or July. Also make fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety; flesh white and very tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

KALE or BORECOLE.

Culture.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sort for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts, but not of as fine quality. Spring sowings should be made in February and March. Sow 8 pounds per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 pounds in drills.

DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH or NORFOLK. The dwarf-spreading kale, largely grown around Norfolk for shipping. The leaves are bright deep green, beautifully curled and crimped, very tender and fine flavored. Very hardy and can be grown wherever the temperature does not fall below zero. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.**

CURLED SIBERIAN. Larger than the Scotch and not as finely curled. The leaves are bright green, tinged with purple. Very popular in the Norfolk trucking district; very hardy and will stand the winter without protection. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

TURNIP ROOTED KALE. Entirely distinct from all other kales, for, in addition to a large yield of salad, it makes a long, carrot-shaped root which is superior in flavor to either turnips or rutabaga, and makes a most excellent and palatable dish for winter and early spring use. The roots are pure white, fine grained, cork dry, and are of fine flavor. The kale somewhat resembles the Siberian in appearance and color, but in our opinion, is superior in quality to both the Siberian and Scotch. It stands the winter, makes salad as early as turnips and other kales. Sow from August 1st to September 15th, either broadcast or in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart. **Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.**

Spring Kale—A hardy, quickgrowing, smooth-leaved variety. The best for spring sowing, but largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter varieties. **Pkt. 5c.; ½ lb. 10c.; lb. 15c.; 2 lbs. for 25c.; 10 lbs. \$1.00.**



Early Curled Siberian Kale

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. If to be mailed, add 5 cts. per dozen, 15 cts. per 100, for postage. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS. Ready January, February, March, April, October and November. 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS. Ready June, July, August and September. All leading kinds 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

TOMATO PLANTS. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants. Dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00.

TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS. Per dozen, 15c.; per 100, 75c. Prices in larger quantities quoted on request.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Ready January, February, March, July and August. 100, 50 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

HORSE-RADISH ROOTS. Dozen, 20c.; 100, 60c.

CELERY PLANTS. Ready June, July and August. 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00.

LETTUCE PLANTS. Ready February, March, April, October and November. 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

EGG PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.00.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

PEPPER PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 15c.; 100, 75c.

RHUBARB PLANTS. Strong roots. Each 10c.; dozen \$1.00.

SAGE ROOTS. Each 10c.; dozen 75c.

THYME ROOTS. Each 10c.; dozen 75c.

LETTUCE.

Culture.—For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July and August. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, transplant and protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or transplant to cold-frames 9 inches apart, to head up during the winter. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

INSECT REMEDIES.—Plant lice sometimes interfere with lettuce in hotbeds and greenhouses. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil, or fumigation with tobacco; for the green lettuce worm pyrethrum mixed with three times its bulk of flour applied while the dew is on.



May King Lettuce

May King Lettuce—We recommend this new lettuce with confidence, believing it will prove to be one of the most valuable varieties, both for spring and fall use, and also for growing in cold-frames during the winter months. It makes round, solid heads, of diameter of six to seven inches, with broad, light green outer leaves firmly folded, so that it makes an excellent shipping and home market lettuce. The center of this lettuce blanches to a rich golden yellow, and it has a specially fine, rich buttery flavor. It is quick growing, early in maturity, and really makes an extra fine-headed cabbage lettuce, which we believe is destined to become very popular wherever it is grown. **Per pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Wood's Cabbage—Introduced by us more than twenty years ago, it has maintained its reputation, and is to-day without a rival for outdoor growing, and the equal of any other lettuce for growing in frames. In fact, we know of no lettuce that gives such general satisfaction under all conditions, whether grown in open ground for summer and fall use, in frames or forced in greenhouses. It makes large, solid, buttery heads, as crisp and tender as can be. No other lettuce will stand cold weather as well as Wood's Cabbage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

EARLY PRIZEHEAD. One of the best for the home garden, forming a large, loose head, exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Fine for home use, but will not stand shipment long distance. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

DEACON. There is no surer heading summer variety. Makes a good solid head; the inside leaves blanch to a bright, rich yellow, exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

Cos. Romaine. or Celery Lettuce—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which, if tied up, blanch pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

CRISP-AS-ICE. A very superior family and home market lettuce; so crisp, tender, and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER. Forms large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich buttery flavor. A fine summer lettuce, resisting heat and draught and slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

BOSTON MARKET, or WHITE-SEEDED TENNISBALL. A splendid early lettuce, forming fine hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

Improved Hanson—One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

DUTCH BUTTERHEAD. An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

BROWN DUTCH. One of the hardiest of lettuces, and best for out-door fall planting; makes a good, solid head. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

Wood's Improved Big Boston—Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties, except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce, throughout the large trucking sections of the South. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery, yellow heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

LETTUCE PLANTS. 25 cts. per 100; \$2 per 1,000.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

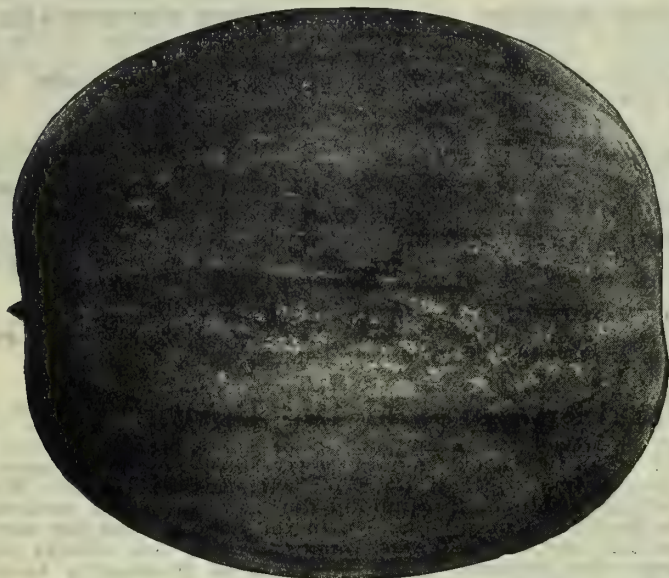
Seeds by Mail.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. If seeds in larger quantity are ordered to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pound on seeds quoted by the pound, or 15 cents per quart for beans, corn and peas, and 10 cents per quart for onion sets. Whenever the quantity will warrant, however, always order shipments by freight or express. Freight is much the cheapest on large orders, and on routes with direct connection with Richmond, nearly as quick as express.

Wood's Watermelon Seed. GROWN IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

If you want quality, sweetness and the best melons that it is possible to grow, plant our Southern-grown Melon Seed. Northern or Western-grown Melon Seed doesn't begin to compare, when you consider the quality of the fruit produced.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but make the hills 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Do not grow them near pumpkins and gourds. Use same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; three pounds one acre.



Dark Icing Watermelon.

Dark Icing—A splendid extra early melon for either home use or near-by market. Dark green rind; the flesh is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75c.**

HARRIS' EARLIEST. This variety is particularly valuable on account of its extra early maturity. It makes very handsome, uniformly shaped melons of desirable table qualities. Is not only desirable for home use, but also for shipping, on account of its attractive appearance and uniform size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

I used your seed last year, and found them satisfactory in every way. The Harris Earliest Water Melon proved to be the best I ever used for early melons. I will order some more melon seed this year if I need any. I saved some from the best I raised.—W. H. WALLY, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Feb. 5, 1907.

The Harris Earliest Water Melon truly has its right name. It is the earliest melon I ever grew. My Carolina Bradford Water Melons were fine. Had one that weighed 44 lbs. and some ounces. I shall plant both varieties next season.—F. N. BROWN, King George Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

Tom Watson—This melon has created quite a furore wherever it has been grown, and we believe it is unquestionably the best quality shipping melon in our list. It has a dark green rind, solid red, luscious meat, ripening up close to the rind. The rind is, however, very tough, making it an excellent melon for transportation or shipping long distances. Its flavor and fine qualities also commend it very strongly for the private grower. We believe it is destined to be one of the most popular melons in our list. For full description, see page 5. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM. A fine early melon for home use and home market. Fruit oblong, mottled green color, flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center, melting and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50c.**

GIBARDEAU'S NEW FAVORITE. Exactly like Florida Favorite but larger. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.**

HALBERT HONEY. The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. It is a long, early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and a sweetness that is unsurpassed. It is a fine melon for home use and home market, but the rind is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.**

The Halbert Honey Watermelon is the finest melon for home use that I know. I plant no other.—S. H. AVERETT, Treasurer Baptist Orphanage, Davidson Co., N. C., Oct. 16, 1907.

The Halbert Honey Watermelon is the best melon that we have ever tried. Its dark green color makes it very attractive, and as an early home market melon, it is unexcelled. Your customers will be delighted with this melon, once they give it a trial.—BOONE BROS., Robeson Co., N. C., Oct. 24, 1907.

Jackson Watermelon—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in sweetness of flavor. It is a long melon, with mottled green skin, firm red meat and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

The Jackson is the finest Watermelon grown. Makes you forget all your troubles.—W. C. COOK, Nottoway Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

I planted the Jackson Water Melon seed bought of you last year, and I can say I never raised a melon that gave better satisfaction. I think I will plant mostly of the Jackson this year, for I never raised a better melon.—J. F. SPANGLER, Rockingham Co., N. C., Feb. 15, 1908.

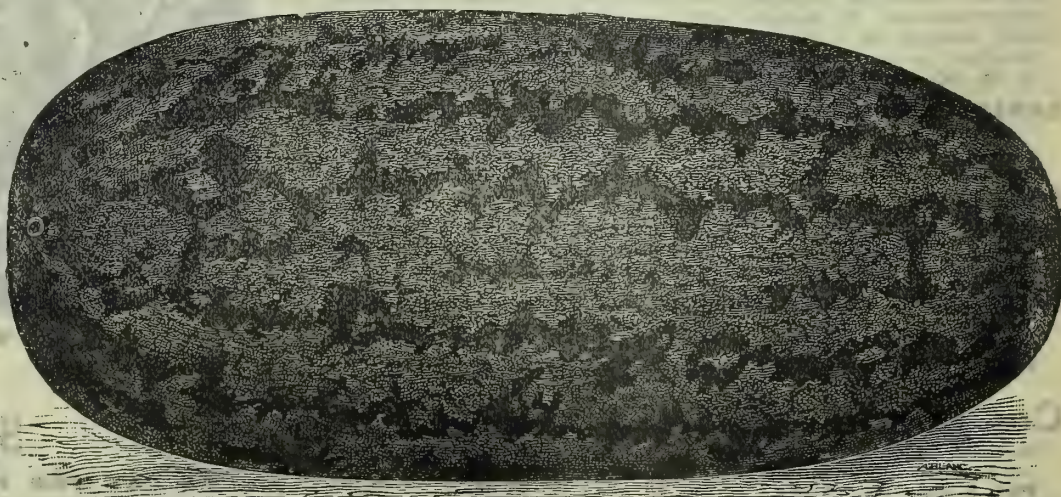
Your Jackson Water Melon has proved to be far ahead of any water melon for its fine flavor and extra size, that I have ever grown in the mountain section of western North Carolina.—S. H. MONTEITH, Jackson Co., N. C., Jan. 13, 1908.

Eden—Every year becoming more and more popular. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, except that it has a brighter stripe and more attractive in appearance. Is becoming popular wherever grown. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 40 cts. per lb.**

Florida Favorite—A prime favorite for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

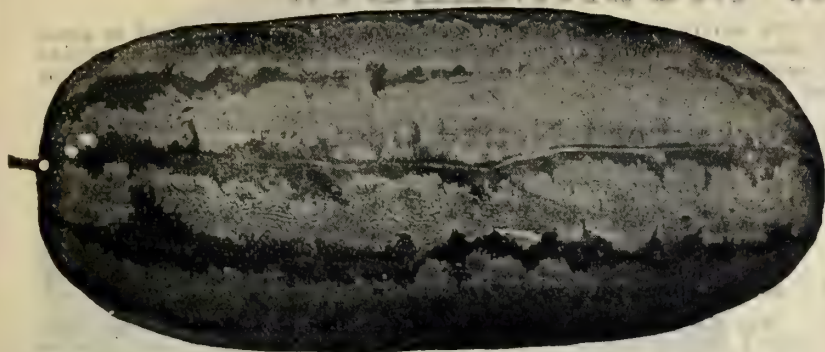
I have been planting the Florida Favorite Water Melon for years, and like it better than any melon I ever raised. Never have any trouble in selling it.—J. C. WALKER, Alamance Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

The Florida Favorite Water Melon seed I got of you last year brought me as fine melons as there were in the country.—E. C. CARLYLE, Tulare Co., California, Jan. 21, 1907.



Florida Favorite

If you grow melons for market, be sure to put in Tom Watson and Eden.



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon

Our Rattlesnake is the best strain that money can buy.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake

—The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and table qualities. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 80 cts. per lb.**

Your Improved Georgia Rattlesnake Water Melon is certainly the finest melon that I have ever planted for market. I can prove that I had the best crop of melons that has been in Gloucester County for years. Nearly every trucker around here will plant this kind next season.—THOS. H. LEWIS, Gloucester Co., Va., Sept. 16, 1908.

SWEETHEART. We would like all of our customers to plant at least a part of their crop in Sweetheart, for once you have tried it you would not willingly be without it. The melons are large and heavy, oval in shape, pale green color with distinct netted lines of a darker shade. The solid flesh is a deep rich red, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for home use, but bears shipping well. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 8c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c. In 5-lb. lots and over 35c. lb.**

GIRARDEAU'S TRIUMPH. A favorite market and shipping melon. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of a dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh, solid and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.**

JORDAN'S GRAY MONARCH, or LONG LIGHT ICING. One of the largest melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long, with skin of mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**

Keckley's Sweets—A combination of sweetness, earliness and size. It is an ideal melon for home use and local market, but the rind is so thin and crisp that it will not stand shipping. The melons grow very uniformly, about 20 inches long, with dark green skin, extremely thin rind, bright scarlet meat and solid heart. The flesh is crisp, sugary and melting to the highest degree and entirely free from stringiness. For the home garden we cannot recommend it too highly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

I have been making your Keckley's Sweets Melon for several years, and think them one of the best melons grown for family use.—B. R. KIMBALL, Sr., Halifax Co., N. C., Mar. 23, 1908.

New Monarch—Combines all the necessary qualities of an all-purpose melon—for home use, nearby market and shipping. The color is a mottled silvery gray, thoroughly distinct, and attracting attention wherever seen. The flesh is bright crimson, solid, tender, sweet and of fine flavor, ripening through and through. Very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

I have planted your New Monarch Water Melon for three years, and find it to be one of the best early melons to be had, and a first-class eating melon. It bears more melons than any other melon I ever planted.—J. H. PENNEL, Wilkes Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1908.

Blue Gem, or Iceberg—In general size, shape and appearance similar to the Kolb Gem but the skin is darker and the quality is superior. It has a firm hard rind, is as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, but the flesh is deeper colored, extends nearer to the rind, and is more tender and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots, 35 cts.**

DIXIE. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.**

THE JONES, or JUMBO. For several years we have carefully selected our stock of Jones until we have as fine a strain as money can buy. The melons are large, round, dark green, with faint stripe; the flesh is bright red, exceedingly sweet and juicy. A first-class melon for both home use and shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. lb.**

The Jones or Jumbo Water Melon seed you sent me was very good; the Jordan's Grey Monarch also was very fine.—J. B. SMITH, Camden Co., Ga., Oct. 17, 1907.

DUKE JONES. Similar to the Jones or Jumbo, but a better shipper and market melon, as it stands shipment better and reaches market in better condition, and what is unusual in shipping varieties, is of first-class quality and of the finest flavor. Makes an excellent melon for home use, but especially for shipping, its large size, attractive color, and appearance always demanding uniformly good prices. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 45 cts. lb.**

PRIDE OF GEORGIA. One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots 35 cts. per lb.**

MOUNTAIN SWEET. This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly desirable for growing in mountainous districts or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**

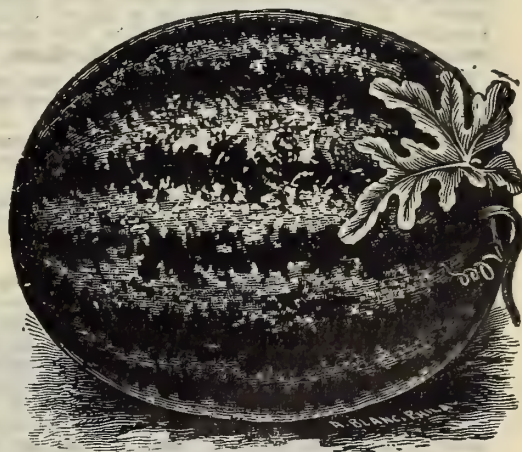
Carolina Bradford—The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use, but we do not recommend it for shipping. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

I raised your Carolina Bradford Watermelon last year. It was the best Melon I ever saw.—J. C. TYREE, Amherst Co., April 25, 1907.

The Carolina Bradford Watermelon was just grand, and also the New Favorite.—L. E. ASHBURN, JR., Lancaster Co., Va., Oct. 21, 1907.

KOLB GEM. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. **Pkt. 3c.; oz. 7c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb.**

Preserving Citron. Fine for sweet meats and preserves. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.**



Kolb Gem

Mushroom Spawn.

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under greenhouse benches or in sheds, wherever a temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up throughout the winter. We issue a special circular giving full cultural directions, which will be sent on request.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN. The best spawn made, the bricks being inoculated from pure test-tube cultures. **Per brick (about 1 1-3 lbs.) 35 cts. each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid; by express 20 cts. per brick; 10 bricks for \$1.80.** A brick is enough for 9 square feet.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods are gathered while green and used as pickle. They make a most tender and delicious relish. Plant April or May.

TALL. Plant alongside of fences, trellis or stakes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

DWARF. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON.

Culture.—Prepare hills 4 to 6 feet apart in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well rotted manure. When frost is gone plant 10 to 12 seeds one inch deep in each hill. Pinch the vines when blossoming begins, to promote fruitfulness, and cultivate till the vines cover the ground. To combat insect attacks, dust with ashes, lime or road-dust. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills, two pounds one acre.



New Early Rocky Ford

New Early Rocky Ford—A fine new strain of the Rocky Ford, which is a week or ten days earlier than the old strain, a little larger, and of superior quality. The earliness of this strain of the Rocky Ford is a distinct advantage, and is bound to make it very popular, both with market and private growers. In shape and characteristics it is similar in all respects to the regular Rocky Ford. Its netting is close and deep. In quality it is deliciously sweet and spicy. The seed cavity is small, flesh thick, smooth and firm, and of attractive green color. This new melon is a most decided acquisition, and should prove a money maker to our market growers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

The New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe was quite early. All the seed bought from you are just as satisfactory as can be.—MRS. SALLIE F. CARROLL, Campbell Co., Va., Sept. 21, 1908.

The New Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe proved to be perfect in size and shape, and many in quantity.—C. P. THORNTON, Warren Co., Oct. 7, 1908.

I planted your Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe seed, and am well pleased with the cantaloupes. They were the best that I ate this past season.—W. PATTIN, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1908.

Extra Early Hanover—This is unquestionably the best extra early cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem. While extra early in maturity, it makes a good, large-sized melon. It is round in shape, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent flavor and a fine shipping, market or home melon. This is one of our own exclusive introductions, and has proved of the greatest popularity wherever it has been grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10; 5-lb. lots, \$1.00 per lb.**

I have been planting your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe for ten or twelve years, and find it the earliest and most profitable cantaloupe I have ever planted. I always get my corn ripe and sold before my neighbors' come in. I have tested it alongside with all the earliest varieties that I ever heard or read of in the seed catalogues, and find it by actual test to be at least two weeks earlier than any other variety I have ever planted. I have been planting for twenty years or more, various kinds of your seed, and have always found them as good as the best.—R. T. GILLESPIE, York Co., S. C., Oct. 15, 1908.

I have been growing your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe for four years, and have found them to be the earliest and best cantaloupe that I have ever grown; very sweet and uniform in size.—C. R. MASON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1908.

The Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is the earliest I ever grew. Had them two weeks ahead of my neighbors. The Rocky Ford Netted Gem is all it is recommended to be, and I was very much pleased with this variety. I shall plant both varieties next season.—F. N. BROWN, King George Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

I think your Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe is the best I ever saw. I cannot compliment them too highly. Expect to buy enough seed from you next year to plant an acre for the local market.—C. M. COMER, Union Co., S. C., Sept. 26, 1908.

I think very well of the Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe. I sold them three months after planting (April 15th). They should be planted thick, so as to reduce the size for shipping.—JOHN P. LEACH, Halifax Co., N. C., Oct. 6, 1908.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem—No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very similar to our Wood's Netted Gem, but smaller; very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and is the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots 55 cts. per lb.**

The Rocky Ford Netted Gem Cantaloupe did fine and sold well. This year I planted four acres with Burrell's Rocky Ford seed, and replanted with Wood's Rocky Ford seed. Wood's Rocky Ford grew the firmest and thickest meated melons. While not quite as large, they were as sweet, and better keepers. I would rather plant Wood's Rocky Ford melon, as I think them much better to haul and ship, just as sweet, and while a little smaller, they contain as much meat. Some of my best customers here asked me to select those melons from the others for them. As to earliness, one seems to get ripe as early as the other, I don't remember about the two, but your Wood's Rocky Ford are as good as I want.—JOHN WAITS, Pierce Co., Ga., Oct. 10, 1908.

Wood's Netted Gem—We have the most thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem to be had anywhere or at any price, and will produce more perfect fruits to the acre than any stock we have ever tested. Our seeds are saved only from the best and finest melons grown from stock selected for purity for a number of years and cannot fail to please the most critical growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.; 5-lb. lots 70 cts. per lb.**

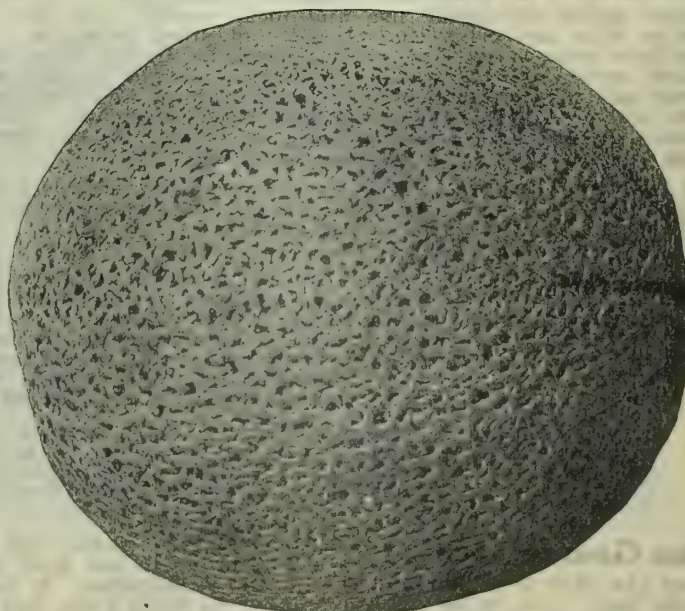
The delicious Netted Gem Cantaloupe seed you sent me proved a fine melon, sweet and of uniform size. All the seeds I received from you proved very satisfactory.—D. BOUGHNER, Columbus Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe is the best early and the most productive cantaloupe, and also the best seller I have ever raised.—J. C. WALKER, Alamance Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

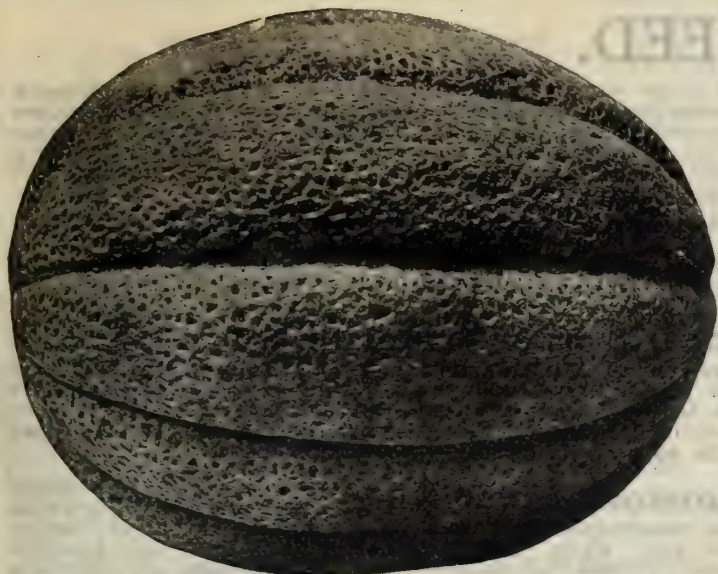
Netted Rock, or Eden Gem—The rust proof melon. Another fine selection from the famous Rocky Ford, less tapering at the ends and so thickly netted that the netting completely covers the spaces between the ribs. A most excellent shipper. About ten days later than the Rocky Ford and very fine to follow that variety in succession. The quality is equal to the best Rocky Ford. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.**

I am highly pleased with the Eden Gem Cantaloupe. The Burrell's Gem also is a nice melon, while the Hanover is the earliest Cantaloupe we can raise.—A. M. G. FERRELL, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 5, 1907.

Your seeds have always given me perfect satisfaction in every respect and come right square up to catalog descriptions. Last season I cultivated a few of the Burrell's Gem and the Eden Gem Cantaloupes and both varieties are fine; but, I consider the Eden Gem the better melon—at least my customers like it better. The Burrell's Gem is a very heavy yielder and the melons grow to a good, even size.—R. J. RICE, Lee Co., Ala., Oct. 21, 1907.



Netted Rock, or Eden Gem



Wood's Perfection

Wood's Perfection—This is one of the best of large cantaloupes for main crop. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep rich green color, and of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, whether for home use, market or shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 lb.**

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe is the best large cantaloupe I have ever grown. I have grown them two years. They make a very large crop of the finest cantaloupes, always command the highest market price, and are a great seller. It will pay anybody to raise this cantaloupe. All other seeds I have bought from T. W. Wood & Sons have given perfect satisfaction.—**ALF. BERTHING**, Fulton Co., Ga., Oct. 31, 1908.

Your Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe is the best I have ever eaten.—**MRS. ANNA H. LEWIS**, Oconee Co., S. C., Aug. 26, 1907.

Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe is tried and true. I have been planting it for many years, and find none to equal it. Well netted; flesh green and extremely sweet. Best for market and home use.—**W. L. KIVETT**, Guilford Co., N. C., Dec. 3, 1907.

Burrell's Gem—The Golden fleshed Rocky Ford, but even better for shipping, and in the market where the orange-fleshed melons are in demand they bring much higher prices. The melons average 6 inches long, 4½ inches thick, and will crate more exactly than any melon grown. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

Your Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe is certainly a daisy. When others could not sell Rocky Ford Melons, I could sell my fancy Burrell's Gem like hot cakes. Every one who had the Burrell's Gem didn't want any others.—**LOUIS CAIN**, Kent Co., Del., Mar. 17, 1908.

The Burrell's Gem Cantaloupe is fully equal to the Rocky Ford in flavor, and more desirable on account of its larger size. It is also more uniform in size and more prolific. Excellent for shipping or for home use.—**C. E. GREEN**, Grundy Co., Tenn., Oct. 29, 1907.

JENNY LIND. A favorite with truckers for extra early shipping. Well netted and of excellent flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.**

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK. Smaller than Large Hackensack, of same shape and fine quality, but ten days earlier. A splendid market variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.**

GREEN CITRON. Sweet and luscious; fine for home use and home market. Round, flattened at the ends; well ribbed, green fleshed. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts.**

BALTIMORE, or ACME. Always finds a ready sale at the best hotels and restaurants. Oval shaped; very thick green flesh and of the finest flavor. One of the best shippers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.**

SKILLMAN'S NETTED NUTMEG. The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe. Medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.**

Hollybrook Luscious—For flavor and size combined this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Continues in bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

I did very well with your seed last year, though we had too much rain. I raised one Hollybrook Cantaloupe that weighed twenty-four and three quarter pounds, weighed by a notary public on one of the best scales in town.—**WILLIAM EPPS**, Williamsburg Co., S. C., Mar. 27, 1907.

Tip-Top—Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. Large, has thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

The Tip Top Cantaloupe is "Tip Top." Vines strong, healthy growers, heavy bearer, melons medium to large, sweet and luscious; none better.—**J. CLAUDE GREENWOOD**, Surry Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1908.

The Tip Top Cantaloupe is away ahead of any variety grown in this section. I have been growing them exclusively for a number of years, and by saving the best for seed each year, I have improved them. On the Roanoke market we got wholesale \$1.00 per dozen when others were selling \$1.00 to \$2.00 per barrel. For the last few years our market-gardeners have sold all we have to private families in Salem and Roanoke, at ten to twenty cents each, and we could not supply the demand.—**J. H. CARST**, Roanoke Co., Va., Feb. 20, 1907.

Your garden and flower seeds are the best I ever tried. We were quite successful with the Tip Top Cantaloupe. All were a nice size; not one inferior one, and were Tip Top, as the name implies.—**E. CHINN**, Loudoun Co., Va., Mar. 26, 1907.

I thought it might be of interest to you to know that six of my Hollybrook Luscious Musk Melons took first premium for largest musk melons at the Polk County (Arkansas) Fair, August 18 to 22nd.—**EDWIN B. ASHMORE**, Polk Co., Ark., Sept. 21, 1908.

OSAGE, or MILLER CREAM. A splendid orange-fleshed melon with dark green skin. Large, oval shaped, thick fleshed, quality extra good. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

EMERALD GEM. Similar to Osage, but flatter at the ends. The flavor is particularly fine. Crop short. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

LARGE HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP. A popular, large, medium early melon with thick, sweet flesh. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

MONTREAL NUTMEG. The largest nutmeg variety; very fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

BANANA. Eighteen to 24 inches long; quite a curiosity. Fine flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

GLASS MELON. For preserving, pickling, mangoes and pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

COLLARDS

One of the most popular and satisfactory winter vegetables. Is similar in growth to cabbage, but does not make solid heads. Is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, and withstands insect attacks much better. While collards are sometimes sown and used during the spring and summer, their principal use is as a late winter vegetable. Culture, same as for cabbage, and can be sown both for early and late crop.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, notwithstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it is a very desirable and valuable kind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.**

TRUE GEORGIA, or CREOLE MARKET.—A well-known standard sort, and the kind most generally used throughout the South. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

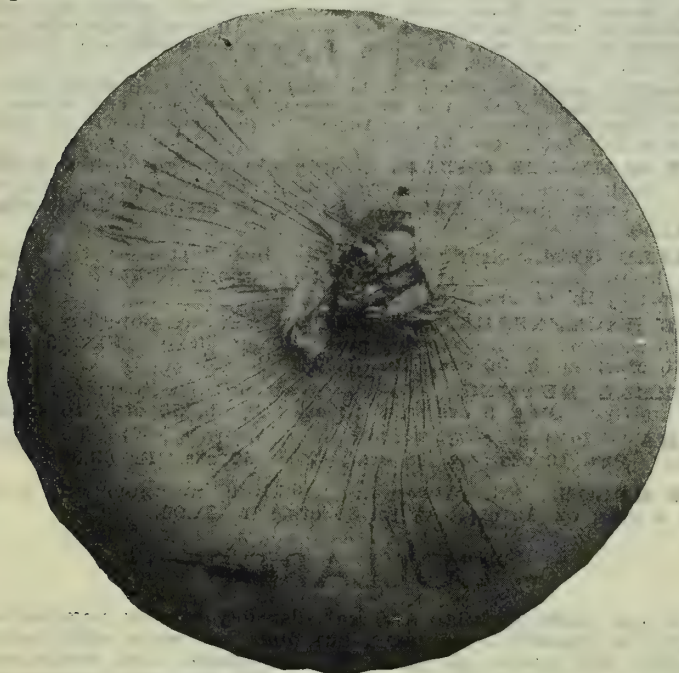


North Carolina Short Stem Collard

ONION SEED.

Culture—Large Onions from Seed.—For best crop results, to grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit, increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop put in at this time. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can also be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows, in March or early in April 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.



Extra Early White Pearl

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL. The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.50 lb.**

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Recognized as one of the best standard onions both for home use and shipping. It attains a good size, with small neck, very solid and heavy. Has a thin yellow skin, white flesh, very fine grained, mild flavor and most excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

SILVER SKIN, or WHITE PORTUGAL. Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.**

The finest crop of Silver Skin Onion sets ever raised about here is now in my field, ready to market. I have always had better results from your seeds than any I can or ever bought.—CHARLES MOORE, Spartansburg Co., S. C., June 29, 1907.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red variety and one of the most popular onions in cultivation. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white and of stronger flavor than the Danvers. Very productive and a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

Southport Globe Onions—The Southport Onions, grown around Southport, Connecticut, generally command an extra price in the New York market, because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown, and partly to the favorable soil and the extra care taken in handling the crop. This strain of Southport Onions is undoubtedly superior, and has been grown to very good advantage both in this and other sections of the country.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Skin and flesh silvery white; of attractive shape and excellent keeping qualities. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.75.**

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Fine shape; rich yellow color, and a good keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. A most attractive variety; beautiful shape and of a deep rich red color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

Prize Taker, or Spanish King—Like nearly all Spanish onions, large and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Mammoth Silver King—One of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Copper King—This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.**

I got a pound of Copper King Onion Seed from you last year and raised the finest crop of onions I ever saw; some nearly five inches diameter, with only three seed stalks in the whole field.—G. B. LIPSCOMB, Warwick Co., Va., July 31, 1908.

WHITE QUEEN, or BARLETTA. An extra early onion, especially valuable for pickling. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60.**

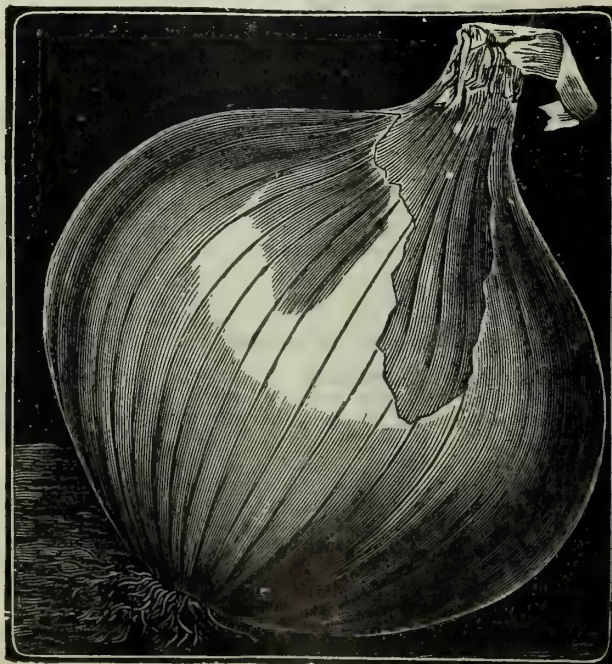
Bermuda Onions (*Genuine Teneriffe Grown*)

These are the onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct, and we know there is no better stock to be had. They may be sown either in the fall or early spring; for best results sow in beds and transplant. We offer both the white and red varieties.

WHITE BERMUDA. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.25.**

RED BERMUDA. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.**

Your Bermuda Onion seed are good, unmixed seeds and thrive exceptionally fine in this county. My crop was above average size, with rainfall very light, and without any irrigation whatever; largest specimens six inches across.—ALF. P. FULLMAN, Karnes Co., Texas, June 6, 1908.

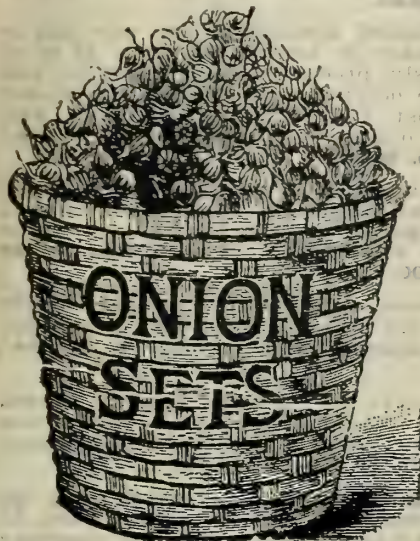


Prize Taker, or Spanish King Onion

ONION SETS.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per quart for postage.

Culture.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 9 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. Fall planting is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced. Price per bushel fluctuates. Write for prices.



YELLOW DANVERS. The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.

RED WETHERSFIELD. A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.

WHITE, or SILVER SKIN. The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.

The finest crop of Silver Skin Onions ever raised about here is now in my field, ready to market. I have always had better results from your seeds than any I can or ever bought.—CHARLES MOORE, Spartanburg Co., S. C., June 29, 1907.

YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION. Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor, excellent cooking and keeping qualities. This variety never makes seed, but divides up from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions, medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty small sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut): Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00.

WHITE MULTIPLIER. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 90 cts.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. For fall planting only. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

OKRA, or GUMBO.

Okra should be much more generally grown, as it makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Should be gathered and used while young, and may be kept for winter use by drying the young pods on a string.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart, and when large enough thin out to 8 inches apart in the rows. To keep for the winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in shade to dry. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

Kleckley's Favorite—An improved Okra, originating with the same grower who originated the famous Kleckley's Sweet Water Melon. Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. The plants grow 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, with ample foliage, bearing pods at each leaf-joint, the pods averaging six inches in length by 1¼ inches in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length. It is a most productive and desirable variety, and destined to come into general use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

FRENCH MARKET PROLIFIC. One of the most popular kinds grown for the New Orleans market. It is early, commencing to bear when 12 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and bears continuously till full grown. The pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. When better known it will probably supersede all other okras for market and shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

WHITE VELVET. Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC. Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35 cts. per lb.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED. A distinct, valuable new okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within 3 inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme of its height. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length—8 or 9 inches—and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Very superior for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

TALL GREEN. Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30 cts. per lb.

MUSTARD.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used like spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches high. Sow one ounce to 80 feet of drill or broadcast 5 or 6 pounds per acre.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

SOUTHERN GIANT, or CHINESE CURLED. A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

WHITE. Used for salad. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.

MUSTARD SEED FOR PICKLING. Pound 15 cts.

CHINESE PETAIS.

A new vegetable, introduced into this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We have grown it two or three seasons on our Hollybrook Farm very satisfactorily. It is very attractive in appearance, growing something like a thick-leaved kale. In color its leaves are somewhat like mustard leaves. Cut for a salad, and boiled, like kale or mustard, makes a most desirable table vegetable. We recommend it to our customers, feeling sure that they will agree with us that it is a most desirable acquisition to our list of vegetables. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

Chinese Petais is the quickest growing of all salads I have tried, and it is well flavored.—F. M. PUREFOX, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1908.

Peanuts. For Full Description and Information see Field Seed Pages.

PARSNIP,



A good supply of parsnips should always be grown, as they are a most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Wood's Improved Parsnip.

This is a decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.

SUGAR, or HOLLOW CROWN. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender and well flavored. It is good either for table use or stock. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35c.

PARSLEY.

Culture.—For spring seeding, sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few hours, and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, sometimes two to three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September in hot-beds or cold-frames. Picking should be done by removing the mature leaves, and should be done row by row. Top-dress with well-rotted manure or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at

Wood's Improved Parsnip

remunerative prices, both at home and in northern markets, during the winter and spring. In fact, parsley is in better demand then than at any other time.

Champion Moss Curled—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45c.

PLAIN, or SINGLE. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.

PEPPER.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, 15 inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

New Ruby Giant—This beautiful new pepper is a cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant. It combines the large size of the Chinese Giant with the good shape of the Ruby King, and promises to become one of the most desirable varieties both for market and home use. For full description see page 4. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.

Chinese Giant—One of the best and largest of mango peppers ever introduced. Its mammoth size, splendid shape, beautiful and rich glossy flesh and mild flavor commend it as one of the best market varieties. It is vigorous in growth, and its strong, bushy plants are literally loaded with splendid large fruits, beginning to bear quite early and continuing through the season. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.50.

NEW TOMATO. A most decided acquisition, and one that is proving to be a money-maker in market peppers. It is of upright growth, enormously productive, and of mild and delicate flavor. It stays in bearing right through the season from early July until frost, and is claimed by those who have grown it to outyield other varieties. Per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

RUBY KING. These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

PROCOPP'S GIANT. One of the largest peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN QUEEN. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten inches in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Used as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

TABASCO. A very hot and pungent variety. Used largely for making pepper-sauce. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10.

SPANISH MAMMOTH, or SWEET MOUNTAIN. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

RED CLUSTER. Very hot. Color coral-red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

PEPPER PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 15c.; 100, 75c.

BELL, or BULL NOSE.

A large early sort, of mild flavor. Color purplish red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

Neapolitan—Partic-

ularly valuable for our southern shippers and market gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large, mild red peppers. The plants are very strong, very stocky, and the peppers are borne erect the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well, and keeps in prime condition a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.

I find your Neapolitan Pepper seed true to the variety and a fine early pepper. I can recommend your Ruby King Pepper seed also to be true to variety, and the best pepper to plant for market, as it is a fine bearer.—H. L. FAISON, Calypso, N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.



Neapolitan Pepper

25c. buys Six 5-cent packets
Three 10-cent packets

50c. buys Fourteen 5-cent packets
Seven 10-cent packets

\$1.00 buys Thirty-two 5-cent packets
Sixteen 10-cent packets

GARDEN PEAS.

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich loamy soil which has been matured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender, and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One and a half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 3 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

Extra Early and Early Varieties.

Eclipse, or Surprise—Repeated tests have proved conclusively that the Eclipse is the very earliest of all the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of far better quality, though not quite as hardy. The vines grow 2 feet high, requiring no stakes, and are thickly set with well-filled pods. The Eclipse is a rare combination of earliness, productiveness and quality that is not found in any peas yet introduced. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.50.**

The Eclipse is the best early pea I ever saw, and very heavy bearer. Dwarf Champion of England is very good, but, I think the Eclipse more profitable, as good quality and heavier bearer.—W. H. CONVERSE, Hamilton Co., Tenn., Sept. 26, 1908.

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early—This is all that its name implies, a pedigree, or thoroughbred stock early peas. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually six to eight peas, of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked, a point of particular value when they are grown for shipping purposes. We strongly recommend this pea, believing it will bring increased profits on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods, great productiveness, and especial value as a market sort. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

I have been very successful indeed with the Pedigree Extra Early and Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas, and they deserve the highest recommendation.—JAMES K. DANCE, Chesterfield Co., Va., Oct. 17, 1907.

The Wood's Pedigree Extra Early Pea was the best that I have ever raised for very earliness and productiveness. They were ready to pick six days before any other in my section.—E. W. TURPIN, Perquimans Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

Your Extra Early Pedigree Pea is all right. It is all you claim for it. It is the earliest pea that I have ever planted, and bears the fullest. My patch last summer was like a picture.—E. A. WALKER, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1908.



Eclipse, or Surprise



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Pea

Wood's Lightning Excelsior—This is unquestionably one of the best of extra early peas for the trucker and market gardener, and it has given unbounded satisfaction to our customers. We are constantly in receipt of letters from them, speaking of the satisfaction and profit from this variety. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather better than any other extra early pea we have ever grown. Ripens its crop uniformly, and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping and the home market, and as a first-early for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.40; bushel \$4.75.** Special prices on large lots.

After trials of several of the earliest kinds of peas, I find the Lightning Excelsior obtained of you to be the best yet, both for market and home use, and will plant no other.—MRS. F. C. GAUSY, Benton Co., Ark., Feb. 14, 1907.

Your Lightning Excelsior Peas are the finest I ever planted. They are both hardy and prolific. I shall always use them in preference to all others as long as they prove so satisfactory. And I can say equally as much for your Prolific Bush Lima Beans. I could not ask for more satisfactory results than they gave me last year.—J. C. PIERCE, Edgecomb Co., N. C., Jan. 10, 1907.

Alaska—Our strain of this variety is the very best. This pea is increasing in popularity every year, and especially in the large pea growing sections of the Atlantic coast. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness, and the beautiful green color of its pods and peas, which it retains longer than other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also specially desirable for canners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.**

The Alaska Peas I bought from you last spring were the only peas that were bought from you in my neighborhood, and I made the best crop I ever made. I picked ninety bushels to the acre, and I always use your seed whenever I can get them, and I think everybody will use them next spring that will plant peas. I have been planting peas for the last ten years and been buying them from the stores in the neighborhood, but, I don't want any other seed but yours whenever I can get them hereafter.—JAS. H. BROOKS, Mathews Co., Va., June 8, 1907.

FIRST AND BEST. An excellent strain of first early peas, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. **Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck \$1.30; bus. \$4.50.**

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY. The old standard extra early sort, coming in a little later than other extra early varieties. It is very popular, and largely planted. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.30; bushel \$4.50.**

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea.Wood's
Mammoth
Luscious
Sugar

Without an equal among edible podded sugar peas for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced and boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The vines grow 5 or 6 feet high, requiring support; the pods are 6 to 7 inches long and 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a considerable period. The peas, when shelled like other peas, are equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; quart 40 cts.; peck \$2.50.**

AMERICAN WONDER. One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows only ten inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.**

McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height one foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. An extra early dwarf wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. The pods average 3 inches long and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. Grows one foot high, of vigorous constitution and great

yielding power. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.75.**

Thomas Laxton —Rivals the Gradus in its many fine qualities. A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large rich-flavored peas of a deep green color, adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts.; peck \$1.90; bushel \$7.00.**

TOM THUMB. Not a wrinkled sort, but is of most excellent quality. Grows 10 to 12 inches high, is very prolific, and is considered one of the best dwarf varieties for the private garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

Second Early and Late Varieties.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN. Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods. Only 2 feet high, requiring no stakes. A fine market gardener pea and equally good for home use. The pods are borne in pairs and are easily and quickly picked. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.**

BLISS' EVERBEARING. Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

MARBLEHEAD EARLY MARROWFAT. The originator claims that this will give more pickings and remain longer in bearing than any other single variety. The vines grow only 3½ feet high, the pods 3 inches long, and contain 6 to 8 peas of better quality than the old White Marrowfat. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.10; bushel \$3.75.**

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT. A big yielder for midsummer and late crop; 3 to 5 feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel \$2.75.**

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT. Largely grown for late crop for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. **Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck 85c.; bushel \$2.75.**

Wood's Acme —A most superior variety for main crop, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods and are everbearing to a greater degree than any other pea. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$5.50.**

McLEAN'S ADVANCER. A very prolific and excellent second-early green, wrinkled variety; pods long and well filled; tender and sweet, and desirable both for market and home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.25.**

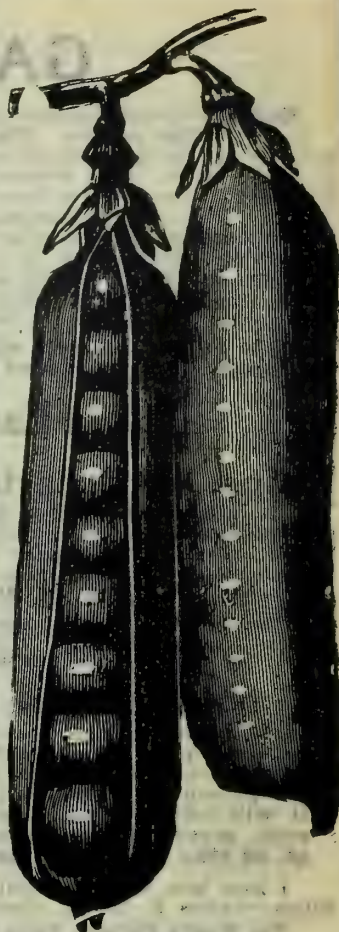
Stratagem —Only 18 inches high, but yields splendidly fine large pods packed with immense dark green peas of unsurpassed quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75; bushel \$6.25.**

YORKSHIRE HERO. A splendid medium late pea for market and the home garden. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of fine quality. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

Telephone —One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.60; bushel \$6.00.**



Gradus



Wood's Acme

Prosperity, or Gradus —Only a few days later than the Eclipse and remarkable for the large size and fullness of its shapely pods. The vines grow 3 feet high, have heavy stems and produce uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. The peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use. We regard the Gradus as one of the best peas introduced in recent years, and recommend it highly where earliness, size and fine quality are desired. **Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck \$2.00; bushel \$7.50.**

ALLEN'S DWARF TELEPHONE. A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of the finest quality, similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 30 cts.; peck \$1.75.**

Champion of England —Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners and for the home market. Height 5 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 20 cts.; peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.25.**

DWARF CHAMPION OF ENGLAND. The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A robust and vigorous grower, a great producer of handsome dark green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. **Pkt. 5 cts.; quart 25 cts.; peck \$1.50; bushel \$5.00.**

Improved Sugar Marrow —A fine pea for second crop. Makes luxuriant growth and abundance of large, handsome pods. It is one of the best peas for canning, as well as a fine variety for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.**

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins make excellent pies, also a very healthy and nutritious feed for hogs and cattle. Should be grown on every farm. Can be planted to advantage in the corn field, and fed to hogs and cattle during the winter.

Culture.—Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 or 10 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row 10 to 12 feet apart in the row, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds one acre.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

Virginia Mammoth.

The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size; oval in shape, thick-fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and used as desired. This variety is suited to our climate, and our seed is southern raised, both of which are very necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

Have planted the Connecticut Field Pumpkin for years, both on the river and uplands. Have fed my hogs on them since early in the season. They make an early feed, and I plant in succession. Plant also other varieties—Mammoth, Cashaw, Crookneck, and on bottom lands they do well. They are later than the others.—C. J. MILLING, Darlington Co., S. C., Oct. 7, 1907.

CASHAW, or CROOKNECK.—One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Large and very productive. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

LARGE CHEESE.—A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow and sweet. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

KING OF THE MAMMOTHS, or POT IRON.—An immense variety which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 200 pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow, a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO.—An excellent large-yielding sort, of fine flavor, specially recommended for pies. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

CONNECTICUT, or CORNFIELD.—Splendid for stock-feeding. Large, round, and of an orange-yellow color; a good yielder. **Ounce 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 25 cts. per lb.**

I have without exception the best all-round garden in this town, and attribute it largely to WOOD'S SEEDS.—J. C. McKENNIE, Troup Co., Ga., Oct. 10, 1908.

I have used your Garden Seeds for twenty years or more, and found them O. K.—R. H. BOMAR, McDowell Co., N. C., Sept. 21, 1908.

RHUBARB

Culture.—Sow in March or April in drills in a moist or partially shaded place in order to overcome the effects of our hot, dry summer, which is the principal drawback to rhubarb culture in the South. When a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in fall or the following spring transplant 2½ or 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart. When set out in the fall protect with a mulch of well-rotted manure; also mulch with straw or leaves during the summer to protect and retain plenty of moisture. Rhubarb is a gross feeder and will make good use of plenty of manure, which should be applied early in the spring and at the end of the pulling season.

LINNAEUS.—Makes large fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.**

RHUBARB ROOTS.—10 cts. each; \$1 per dozen; \$5 per 100. If to be mailed, add 5 cts. each for postage.

SPINACH

Spinach makes one of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than either kale or turnip salad. Is largely grown for shipping.

CULTURE.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

LONG SEASON SPINACH.—New, makes thick-leaved rosettes, slow to shoot to seed. Very desirable for spring seeding. **Ounce 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

ROUND THICK-LEAVED.—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.**

NORFOLK SAVOY, or BLOOMSDALE.—Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.**

LONG STANDING.—Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. **Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 15 cts. per pound.**



Long Season Spinach

Specially desirable for spring seeding

RADISH. Grown from carefully selected and Transplanted Roots.

CULTURE.—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

Turnip Shaped Radishes.

CRIMSON GIANT.—A valuable radish, which is creating quite a furor wherever grown, and is destined to take the lead in turnip radishes. It grows quickly, and even when it attains a large size, remains absolutely tender and of perfect flavor. It surprises and delights all who have grown it. This will prove to be a money-maker with both truckers and market-gardeners. It is of a beautiful deep crimson color, and in crispness and flavor it is unsurpassed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.**

Your Crimson Giant Radish is the best we have ever planted. Have been planting Radishes for fifteen years.—J. H. MOORE & SON, Wake Co., N. C.

The Radish Seed I bought of you in March (Crimson Giant) makes the finest I have ever used.—F. A. KELLY, Sullivan Co., Tenn.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET, or CARDINAL GLOBE (Non Plus Ultra).—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.**



Early White-Tipped, Scarlet Turnip Radish

EARLY WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP (Rosy Gem).—A very early radish, very popular with market growers. Color a beautiful deep scarlet with white tip. Tops small, permitting close planting. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 32 cts. per lb.**

EARLY RED, or SCARLET TURNIP.—A quick growing, round, red radish, with small tops; rich, red color; crisp and tender. Fine for forcing and early out-door planting. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 32 cts. per lb.**

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.—Similar to the Early Red or Scarlet Turnip, except that the skin and flesh are pure white. There is no better for general garden culture. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 32 cts. per lb.**

MIXED TURNIP RADISHES.—All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. per lb.**

GOLDEN GLOBE SUMMER.—The best summer variety for the South, making crisp and tender radishes even in the hottest seasons. Uniformly globe shaped; skin golden yellow in color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.**

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED.—One of the best early radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, quick growing, crisp, and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

The Extra Early Scarlet Olive-shaped Radish seed I bought from you last winter did well, and outsold other varieties that were grown in my neighborhood. Will buy seed again next year.—JOSEY WELLS, Duplin Co., N. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 35c. lb.**

YELLOW OLIVE SHAPED.—Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.**

Long Radishes.

CHARTIER LONG SCARLET.—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**

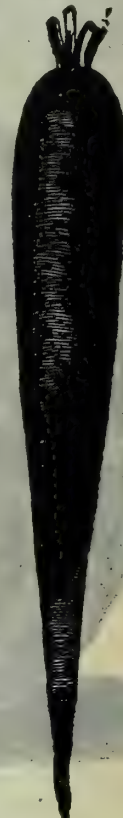
LONG WHITE NAPLES (Lady Finger).—The best long white variety, producing pure white roots of the very best quality; flesh fine grained, crisp and tender. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.**

The Long White Naples is the tenderest, crispest and best allround radish I ever tested or raised. The White Strasburg was very good, but not to compare with the White Naples.—D. BOUGHNER, Columbus Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET.—A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. lb.**

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 32 cts. lb.**

WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER.—An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp, and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**



Long Scarlet

Autumn and Winter Radishes.

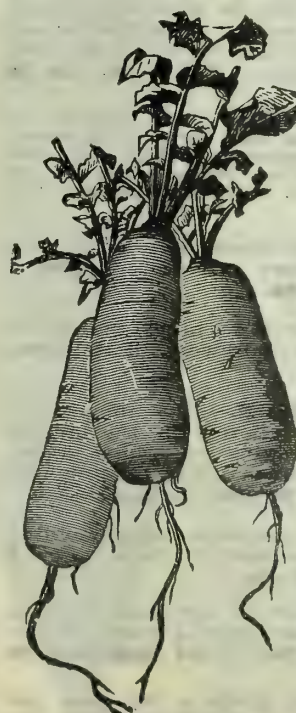
CHINESE, or CELESTIAL.

—A quick growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild in flavor, crisp, and never woody. Flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

ROSE CHINA WINTER.—Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts.**

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.**

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 35 cts.**



Rose China Winter Radish

SQUASH, or CYMLING.

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.



Wood's Earliest Prolific.

This is one of our own distinctive introductions, which has proved of the greatest value, particularly to our market-gardener and trucker customers. Since its introduction several years ago, we have received the most enthusiastic letters from our market growers, stating the satisfaction which they have had and the profits they have made growing this variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not so decided, the fruits being better filled out and containing more flesh. The vines are of true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant good yielding power. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic both in regard to its earliness and productiveness and fine quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 65 cts. lb.**

Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash is the earliest and best squash I have ever grown, and it comes early, just as you claimed it would. I certainly want some of the seed another season. I won't hesitate to recommend this squash to my neighbors and friends as the best and earliest squash I have ever planted.—J. E. McFADDEN, Williamsburg Co., S. C., Oct. 17, 1908.

Wood's Prolific Bush Squash is the best in the world without a doubt.—W. H. HOLDFORD, Halifax Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1908.

WOOD'S EVERBEARING.—Of special value on account of its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color white, but a few have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines 10 to 15 feet long. It is best to pick as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yield until the end of summer. It makes an excellent table squash; also very valuable for feeding to cattle and pigs. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

Delicious.—We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. It is somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell, but is superior to the Hubbard in flavor and table qualities, and a more reliable cropper. This squash makes a most desirable winter vegetable. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00.**

BOSTON MARROW.—A very superior running squash, and one of the best winter. Oval-shaped; flesh orange-colored, fine grained, and cooks rich and dry. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

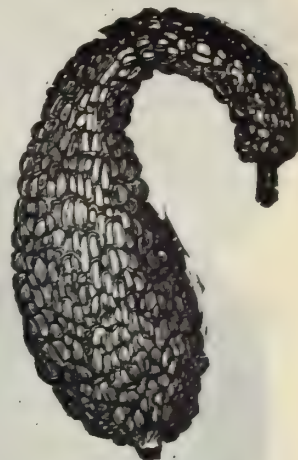
HUBBARD.—The popular winter variety for squash pies. Flesh bright orange, fine grained, very dry, sweet and rich flavored; a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.**

EARLY WHITE BUSH, or PATTY-PAN CYMBLING.—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, near-by market, and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Quite similar to the Early White Bush, from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.**

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.—One of the best summer bush sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK.—In shape similar to illustration, but much larger and more warted. Also claimed to be several days earlier. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts.**



Summer Crookneck
Squash

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or, when made into fritters, the flavor is like fried oysters.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 or 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure; it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seed up, and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND.—This is an improved type and the largest and most profitable salsify now in cultivation. It is white in color, and a satisfactory sort in every way; invaluable to market-gardeners and truckers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 75 cts. lb.**

Our stock of the Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify is a stock that is specially selected and grown by ourselves, and makes large-sized roots, smooth and of superior flavor and quality. Our trade in this variety has increased to a very considerable extent, due to the superior crops which it makes. We recommend our strain of this variety, both to market growers and private gardeners.

Golden Salsify.

A new salsify of sterling merit. The roots are yellowish in color, instead of white, as with the other salsifies. It is also especially recommended on account of its richness, tenderness and delicious flavor. The leaves are distinct, being dark green in color, finely crimped and curled. This variety is a most distinct acquisition, and we recommend it particularly to our market growers and private gardener customers. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**



Mammoth Salsify

Wood's High-Grade Tomato Seeds.

Grown from Specially Selected Stocks. Our Tomato Seed has Achieved a Splendid Reputation, both for Productiveness and the Splendid Crops of Fruit Produced. Largely Used, both by Truckers and Cannerymen, All Through the South.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds or shallow boxes in the house early in the spring, transplanting in the beds to promote root growth, and when danger of frost is over, set 3 to 4 feet apart outside. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden them, and water freely when transplanting, shading them a few days from the sun until thoroughly established. Earliness may be promoted by growing in pots, shifting to larger size as they become filled with roots. Earlier fruits may also be had by allowing only the original stem to bear. If the plants are staked, they may be grown closer together and produce more perfect fruits.



June Pink Tomato.

June Pink—Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

I like June Pink Tomato for early use better than any I have ever planted.—J. D. JONES, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 10, 1908.

Be sure to send me the June Pink Tomato on my order. It is the best and prettiest tomato I ever saw in my life. I had tomatoes when no one else had any. I am going to talk up for your seeds, for they have been so satisfactory. My onions I bought from you are beautiful, and the envy of every one.—Mrs. T. Q. BASS, Sumter Co., Ga., Mar. 6, 1908.

The June Pink Tomatoes were all right. If we had planted all our crop in them, we would have made a great many more than we did.—W. H. MILLS & SON, New Hanover Co., N. C., Oct. 8, 1907.

The June Pink Tomatoes are the earliest, and best I ever raised, and will bear till frost. Excellent for market.—Mrs. B. M. JEFFRESS, Mecklenburg Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

Bonnie Best Tomato—A new introduction in tomatoes, which promises to take the front rank as soon as its sterling merits become fully known. It is not only extra early in maturity, but is remarkable for its healthy growth and resistance to blight and other tomato diseases. For full information see page — of this catalogue. **Price, per pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.**

Wood's First Early—Where extreme earliness is desired, plant Wood's First Early. Although not as large as the later kinds, it makes an ideal extra early tomato for shipping for the earliest market, and, in addition, is a remarkably prolific bearer. The fruits are round, smooth, of a purplish red color and in every way most desirable for very early shipping. We recommend it especially to truckers who grow for the earliest market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

Wood's First Early Tomatoes were fine, early and very prolific. We were well pleased with all the seeds; found them true to name, exactly as represented.—W. A. BROOKER, Princess Anne Co., Va., Oct. 17, 1908.

ROYAL RED.—A first-class main crop tomato, each year becoming more and more popular, especially among canners. The fruits are large, nearly round, deep red, ripen up evenly to the stem, and are produced very abundantly. A very desirable variety for canning, market and home use. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Spark's Earliana—The introducer claims this to be the earliest of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the eastern markets, it is grown almost exhaustively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. **Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.**

We made about \$600.00 from about ten rows of the Sparks Earliana Tomato this year.—C. H. FRIES, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 7, 1908.

Your seeds have always given the most perfect satisfaction, especially your Earliana Tomatoes.—Mrs. J. D. PROTHRO, Aiken Co., S. C., Feb. 3, 1908.

Spark's Earliana is the best and finest tomato I ever raised. The New Stone is the finest medium and late tomato I have ever raised yet. It always sells well.—W. H. HOLDFORD, Halifax Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1908.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A dwarf variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting, even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as three feet. Early and prolific. Fruit of excellent quality, keeping firm, sound and in good condition a long time, making an excellent market and shipping variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

FORDHOOK FIRST.—Quite early, but in this respect not equal to the four varieties described above. It produces smooth, handsome, deep purple fruits; firm flesh, with but few seeds, and fine flavor. An excellent market or home-garden variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

ACME.—A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market-gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well, and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

CHALK'S JEWEL.—One of the newer introductions in tomatoes. It is extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper than that variety, with tomatoes of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is of bright red or scarlet color, being in the same class in quality and handsome appearance as the Matchless, while it is distinctly earlier in season. A particular advantage claimed for this variety is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier planting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where plantings of other tenderer sorts would be injured. It is very highly recommended by those who have grown it, and is rapidly growing in favor everywhere. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

SUCCESS.—A new variety of decided merit, producing beautiful scarlet fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance and large size. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. Fruit smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty, and it ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

I planted the Success Tomato largely for two seasons. I find it the most valuable main crop variety I have yet tried. It is well named. I have found your seeds and your fair dealing in every way satisfactory.—R. COATES, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Oct. 16, 1907.

FAVORITE.—Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly; a good sort for all purposes. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

PARAGON.—Smooth as an apple; good size, solid and a good bearer. Fine for family, market or canning. **Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

Wood's Improved Beauty—We recommend this variety very strongly.

It is one of the best and most productive main crop tomatoes and is the result of careful selection and improvement. This selection has extended over a number of years, and we confidently believe this is the very finest stock of Beauty Tomato to be had at any price. Always smooth, large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of four to six large purple fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. Ripens early, flesh very firm and seldom cracks after a rain. Extra fine for shipping, as it ripens nicely when picked green. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.**

I have tried a great many kinds of tomato seed, but the Beauty is by far the best. It is rightly named.—**Mrs. L. M. SUTHERLAND**, Bedford Co., Va., Mar. 20, 1908.

The Wood's Improved Beauty Tomatoes were fine, large, smooth and prolific.—**Miss LUCY BARRIER**, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1908.

I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you, and think the Improved Beauty the leader in the tomato line.—**G. W. CLARKE**, Jefferson Co., Ga., Oct. 26, 1907.

DWARF STONE.—Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.**

The Dwarf Stone Tomato is the finest tomato I ever saw. They ripen up at the stem end better than any tomato in cultivation; are more uniform and of finest flavor.—**J. A. GARDNER**, Guilford Co., N. C., Nov. 4, 1907.

GOLDEN QUEEN, or YELLOW TROPHY.—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.**

Livingston's Globe Tomato—This is another

of the Livingston introductions, which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others, being a beautiful globe, which permits a greater number of slices to be taken than is possible with flat varieties of the fruit. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; lb. \$3.00.**

Livingston's Coreless—A decided acquisition to

our list of tomatoes. Color bright red; in shape almost round, being of about the same diameter each way; very productive, clusters of four to seven fruits are produced at six to eight inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are of marketable size, many of them quite large, 12 to 15 ounces. It is globe shaped, full at the stem end, and of a most perfect shape for either slicing or canning. Ripens all the way through and right up under the stem. Is a strong grower and big cropper. **Pkt. 15 cts.; 2 pkts. for 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**

I planted Livingston's Coreless Tomato, and had ripe tomatoes of the finest quality before my neighbors had any.—**E. A. HURLEY**, Gaston Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1908.



Livingston Coreless



Wood's Improved Ponderosa

Wood's Improved Ponderosa—In this we

have a specially selected and improved strain of the Ponderosa, which is superior to the ordinary Ponderosa as originally introduced. It is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation, and has been very greatly admired by all who have seen and had the pleasure of eating this splendid variety. The old strain of Ponderosa has a very great tendency to produce many uneven and rough fruits but the selection which we have made has improved this tendency very decidedly, and the stock we offer is very much smoother and better than the ordinary stock. Our customers will be more than pleased with the superiority and fine flavor and table qualities of our improved strain. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.**

Despite the dry spell through which we have passed, I am using tomatoes from Wood's Ponderosa seed, weighing from one to one and three-fourths pounds each. They are the finest, and equal any in eating qualities, I have ever seen.—**CHAS. WINFREE**, Amelia Co., Va., Aug. 3, 1908.

Your seeds are either of superior quality or are better adapted to this climate than any others I have used, and I am trying to convince others of the fact, for their own benefit. The soil here is not very good, yet I raised Ponderosa Tomatoes from your seed last year that were from 3½ to 6½ inches in diameter; and not only that, but they outyielded all other varieties.—**A. C. SHUMWAY**, Kanawha Co., W. Va., Feb. 4, 1907.

I am trying your Improved Ponderosa Tomato this year. I have never seen such a yield, or such a fine, smooth lot of fruit, from three to six inches in diameter. It may be the season, but I have never had or seen such before; not troubled with the rot as before. I am proud of them.—**S. J. DAVIS**, Pittsylvania Co., Va., July 17, 1907.

Wood's Improved Trophy—A fine old favor-

ite which we have greatly improved by careful breeding, and which now ranks among the very best, and free from the roughness which is characteristic of the Trophy offered by some dealers. The large, smooth, solid, fine flavored, rich, red fruits will satisfy the most exacting growers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.**

The best Tomato I ever grew is your Trophy. They suited me splendidly. I now inclose you 80 cents for half a pound for my hot-bed. Will order more in two weeks.—**JAMES A. TWOHY**, Monmouth Co., N. J., April 1, 1908.

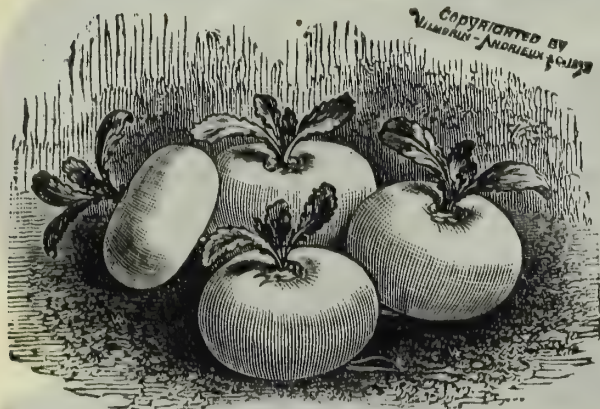
MATCHLESS.—One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden and canning. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

STONE.—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruit, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.**

I have used the Stone Tomato for several years, and have found it to be the best for canning and market, and suited to any soil, and freer from rot than any other tomato. I have repeatedly tried other varieties, and have found nothing to compare with it.—**C. L. WARD**, Guilford Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1907.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Ready after April 15th. All principal kinds. In ordering, state whether you want early, medium, or late. **Hotbed plants, doz. 10 cts.; 100, 35 cts.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, doz. 15 cts.; 100, 75 cts.**

WOOD'S TURNIP *and* RUTABAGA SEED.



Extra Early White Milan Turnip

The Early Red Milan Turnip seed I got from you did splendidly this spring. I got about seventy barrels from one pound of seed. Am well pleased with them, and shall use them again next season. —C. T. LANGLEY, Pamlico Co., N. C., June 3, 1907.

All varieties named below, except when priced otherwise, per oz. 5c; quarter pound 15c. postpaid.

White Fleshed Varieties.

WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP WHITE GLOBE. A much improved strain grown from roots selected for uniformity in shape, size, quality and small tops. White flesh, fine grained, tender and sweet. One of the very best for table use and market. **Lb. 40 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 35c. lb.**

I wish to know whether you have had complaints about Purple Top White Globe Turnip growing too large or not. I have just gathered 150 bushels from a small lot, which I am retailing at my store for five to fifteen cents each. They are daisies, and don't you forget it. Were planted September 15th. to 18th., and are great. Fine and brittle as can be. Not a petty one in the lot. The largest one weighed 13 lbs. 14 ounces.—D. M. MILLER, Rowan Co., N. C., Dec. 5, 1907.

MAMMOTH RED-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Makes large globe-shaped roots, very productive and largely used for table, market and stock. **Lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over 25c. lb.**

EARLY RED, or PURPLE-TOP, Strap-Leaved. Flat-shaped, quick growing, popular for both market and private use. **Lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots 25 cts. lb.**



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. — Similar to Purple-top, except that it is pure white. **Lb. 30c.**

EARLY STRAP-LEAF WHITE GLOBE.—A quick-growing sort; similar to Red-top Globe except that it is pure white; of excellent quality and flavor. **Lb. 30c.**

SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—A superior sort, of fine quality; one of the best for table use. **Lb. 30c.**

WHITE EGG. A pure white egg-shaped sort for market and table; early. **Lb. 30c.**

LONG WHITE COW-HORN. Very productive; a quick grower; fine grained and very sweet. **Lb. 30c.**

WHITE SWEET GERMAN. Flesh hard, firm and sweet; keeps well. **Lb. 30c.**

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. Popular both for table and stock feeding; very productive. **Lb. 30c.**

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK. Makes large, round, white roots; excellent either for table or stock; is also used quite largely for winter salad. **Lb. 30c.; 5-lb. lots and over, 25c.**

Yellow Fleshed Varieties.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. A splendid stock-feeding sort; yellow flesh and of superior feeding qualities; hardy and productive and keeps well. **Lb. 30c.**

CULTURE.—Spring sowings should be put in early, so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are best. For the regular crop, sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast; salad turnips three pounds per acre.

EXTRA EARLY MILAN TURNIPS.—The Milans are the earliest turnip in cultivation, and the best for spring sowing. The bulbs are flat and smooth, pure white flesh. For an extra early turnip the Milans leave nothing to be desired.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Tender and delicately flavored, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory white both inside and out. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—Similar to White Milan except the roots are a little flatter and the upper portion is a beautiful purple-red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.**

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE. Produces fine-shaped roots, large and solid; keeps well. **Lb. 30c.**

GOLDEN BALL or ORANGE JELLY. One of the sweetest and best yellow sorts; firm, hardy and of most excellent flavor. **Lb. 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots 25 cts. lb.**

Salad Varieties.

HOLLYBROOK SALAD.—Will yield more cuttings than any salad we have ever grown, a single turnip having from 25 to 30 distinct tops. In addition to yielding a large quantity of the best salad, the roots are first class for stock feeding. Stock very limited. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.**

SOUTHERN PRIZE, or DIXIE.—Makes large round white turnips in addition to salad; hardy and needs no protection; the most popular winter and spring salad turnip grown. **Lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. lb.**

SEVEN TOP. Grown only for winter salad; very hardy. **Lb. 40 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 35 cts. lb.**

Rutabaga or Swede.

Culture.—Sow in July or early in August in drills and keep free from weeds, and when full grown pull them, cut off the tops and store in the root cellar or pit for winter use.

WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW—An improved strain of the finest yellow fleshed rutabaga for table and stock, grown from roots selected for large size uniformity in shape. Flesh remarkably fine grained and of sweet flavor. **Pound 35 cts.; 5 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.**



Rutabaga, or Swede.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW. The old standard variety; largely grown for both table and stock. **Pound 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG. Makes handsome, medium-sized roots of superior table qualities. **Pound 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN. Flesh white, solid; a good keeper. **Pound 30 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Red Bird—A new strawberry of southern origin, which is proving a most valuable introduction. It is extra early in maturity and very productive. It is of a bright red color and makes a most attractive appearance, grows to a large size, firm, and stands shipping remarkably well, and it is claimed that it will soon become one of the leading market and shipping varieties wherever it is grown. The Red Bird is a pistillate variety, and consequently requires rows of other varieties to be planted through it, in order to fertilize it properly. As is well known, the pistillate varieties are usually considered healthier and more resistant to the strawberry weevil, which sometimes affects the productiveness of the strawberry crop. Price of the Red Bird, per dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50; (500 plants at the 1,000 rate).

Excelsior—This has proven itself to be the best extra-early berry in cultivation, ripening several days ahead of any other kind on our list. It is a self-pollenizer; the fruit is of excellent quality, very firm; color perfect, making an excellent shipping berry, which is very attractive and salable. So far as tested, it has done well everywhere. In addition to its value as a market or shipping berry, it is also valuable for the home garden, both on account of its extreme earliness and excellent table qualities. Doz. 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.



Improved Lady Thompson

For shipping and home market this is really one of the best and most profitable berries that can be grown, and it seems to improve year by year. It is early to ripen, commencing to ripen directly after Excelsior. Makes a large-

sized berry, and is very productive. Is robust and vigorous-growing, and will stand adverse conditions both of weather and cultivation better than any other kind. At the same time it gives the very best returns from high manuring and good cultivation. It has, beyond all question, proven itself entitled to the name of "The Standard Early Market Berry." Dozen 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 100, \$3.50. Special prices on large lots.

Climax—A new and most productive variety, which has proved very popular and profitable wherever it has been grown. The plants are of a distinct and beautiful green color, vigorous-growing and free from rust. It is an early-maturing main-crop berry, above the average in size, remarkable for its productiveness; specially recommended for both home market and shipping. Dozen 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Heflin's Early—A splendid early variety for market, shipping or home use. It is early to ripen, of large size, beautiful red color, splendid flavor and of excellent shipping and carrying qualities. It originated

from a cross between the Charles Heflin and Lady Thompson. It is earlier to mature than Lady Thompson, coming in directly after Excelsior, but it is far ahead of the Excelsior and Lady Thompson in size, quality and appearance; a strong-growing, productive, large fruiting variety of considerable promise. Doz. 30 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Aroma—This is an excellent midseason and late berry. It grows to a large size, is of splendid flavor and very productive. Adapted for either home use or market. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Clyde—A remarkably productive and desirable main-crop strawberry. It makes berries of large size and of excellent quality. Good shipper and an attractive salable and table variety. Dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Klondyke—The true Klondyke Strawberry, which we offer, originated in Louisiana, and has proved to be one of the most valuable Southern berries in cultivation, both for home market and table. It is unsurpassed in vigor of plant, growth, productiveness, large size, fine shape and splendid color of berry. It is in every way a most attractive berry, and always quoted at the top notch on the New York market, on account of its firmness and color, which it maintains longer than other sorts. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. The Klondyke berry grows on a long stem, or, rather, the heavy-laden bunches of them do. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require much less mulching than most other kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a staminate, or self-pollenizer, a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness. Altogether it promises to be one of the most valuable varieties yet introduced. Dozen 25 cts.; 100, 60 cts.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Howell's Seeding—This belongs to the giant tribe of strawberries, and is also an exceedingly heavy bearer. The berries, besides being of largest size, are exceedingly well colored, attractive and fine flavored. Splendid variety for both home use and market. Dozen 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Haverland—This is more generally grown than any other variety of berries in cultivation. The plant is healthy, large, vigorous; makes ample beds, and is very productive. It produces large-sized berries of fine quality and is an excellent midseason berry for near market or home use. Doz. 25c., postpaid; 100, 60c.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Brandywine—This is pronounced by one of the largest strawberry growers in the South to be the great middle-crop, all-purpose berry. It succeeds on all soils, and withstands adverse conditions of weather remarkably well. The plant is of vigorous growth, a profuse bloomer, producing berries of large size and of a brilliant and handsome color. It is a good shipper and fine-flavored berry, equally well adapted for shipping, the home market or private garden. Dozen 25c.; 100, 60c.; 1,000, \$3.50.

Sharpless—An old and popular variety. Berries of excellent table quality, and grow to a large size. Dozen 25 cts., postpaid; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Bubach—One of the best and most productive kinds in our list. It is, however, an imperfect bloomer, and requires to be planted with other kinds to fertilize properly. In vigor of plant, productiveness, large size and profitableness it has no superior. It is planted almost as generally as the Concord grape, as it succeeds in every State in the Union. Dozen 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

Gandy—A splendid late berry, well adapted for either market, home use or shipping. The fruit is large and firm, regular in size and shape, handsome and showy. Succeeds well wherever grown. Dozen 25 cts.; 100, 75 cts.; 1,000, \$4.00.

New Varieties

which we have deemed of sufficient value to plant in an experimental way and which we can supply in limited quantities.

CHESAPEAKE. This is claimed to be as late as the Gandy, more productive on lighter soils, and equal to it in size, while its shipping qualities far excel that popular standard variety. In eating qualities the Chesapeake ranks among the best. Per dozen, 40 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

CARDINAL. General appearance very attractive, size medium to large; flavor rich, sprightly, slightly acid, quality very good; in productiveness apparently among the best. We have not fruited this variety ourselves, but offer it as a new variety of decided promise. Per doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

VIRGINIA. A new variety which originated in this State. Very early, being within a day or two of the Excelsior. Productive and of uniform size for an extra early variety. Bright red color, makes very attractive appearance, both on vines and after it is picked. Doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Five hundred plants of one variety will be supplied at the 1,000 rate, or customers can select four different kinds of any varieties in an order for 1,000; or we will send 500 plants, composed of three different kinds (customer's selection) for \$2.50. Orders for less quantity than 500 plants are charged at the 100 rate. This applies to all excepting the new varieties.

Jim Dumas—A fine new early variety of considerable promise. Doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Early Harvest—A pistillate cross between Excelsior and Lady Thompson. Has promising characteristics of both of these splendid early kinds. Doz. 40 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Chas Newman—A cross between Excelsior and Aroma. Productive and has fine shipping and keeping qualities. Doz. 40 cts.; per 100, \$1.00.

Mellie—Recommended as a great midseason cropper; pistillate and disease resistant. Doz. 40c.; 100, \$1.00.

INSECTICIDES and SPRAYERS

Insects and fungus diseases cost our farmers millions of dollars every year. How much of this do you pay by neglecting to spray? Three-fourths of this enormous amount could be saved by judicious spraying, and at small cost. Whether you grow vegetables, fruit, poultry or stock, a season's spraying will convince you that you cannot afford to neglect spraying.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT.

Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. **5-lb. package 25 cts.; in 100-lb. lots 4½ cts. per lb.; bbl. (235 lbs. in bulk) 4 cts. per lb.** Small dusters for applying **10 cts.**; large canisters **50 cts.**



PARIS GREEN.

A strong poison and should be used with care. Mix 1 pound of Paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. **Pound 35 cts.**

TOBACCO DUST.

One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes; a splendid preventive for strawberry weevil; fine for dusting on seed-beds to protect the young plants from fleas, as well as fertilizing and stimulating the growth of the plants. Should be used when setting out fruit trees, keeping off insects and prevent hatching at the roots. On some crops the addition of a small quantity of kerosene oil will increase its effectiveness. **10-lb. bag 25 cts.; 25-lb. bag 40 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.25; 1,000 lbs. \$10.00.**

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Ready for use by simply adding water. Prevents and cures blight, scab, rust, mildew, black rot, and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits. Works in sprayer freely without clogging, permitting a fine spray. **Quart 35 cts.; 2 qts. 60 cts.; gal. (makes 50 gallons) \$1.00.**

LIME AND SULPHUR MIXTURE.

For San Jose Scale. It takes years for a fruit tree to reach a profitable age, but San Jose Scale can kill it in a single season. Lime, sulphur and salt mixture can be made on the farm if the proper appliances are at hand, but it is a most disagreeable job. Our mixture is highly concentrated, and is ready for use by simply adding water, no boiling. Spray in the late fall and early winter, and again in the spring before the buds open, covering each tree thoroughly. For small orchard use the Bucket-Spray (price, \$3.00), for large orchard the Barrel Pump (price \$10.00). Dilute one gallon of Lime, Sulphur and Salt with 20 to 40 gallons of water, according to the nature of the tree. **Quart 30 cts.; 2 qts 50 cts.; gallon 75 cts.; 5 gals. \$3.00.**

KEROSENE EMULSION.

For San Jose scale, cabbage worm, melon and pea-louse, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green fly, lice, and all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Mix 1 part Emulsion to 25 to 50 gallons water. **Quart 30 cts.; 2 qts. 50 cts.; gallon 85 cts.**

WHALE-OIL SOAP.

Recommended for San Jose scale and other insects which infest the bark of trees. **Pound 15 cts.; 2 lbs. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.**

STERLINGWORTH FLY DRIVER

A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tortured and worried with insect bites is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Killer is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which, mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. It is highly concentrated—one quart making 2 gallons by adding water, bringing the cost per gallon down to 30 cts. per gallon as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly as effective. **Per quart 60 cts.; two quarts \$1.00.**



BUG DEATH.

Recommended to kill potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used the yield and quality are greatly improved. **Pound 15 cts.; 3-lb. package 35 cts.; 5-lb. package 50 cts.; 12½-lb. package \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$7.50.** Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

THYMO CRESOL.

Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip, and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **Small bottles 20 cts.; by mail 30 cts.; large bottles 35 cts.; by mail 50 cts.; quart 65 cts.; ½ gallon \$1.00; gallon \$1.75.**

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

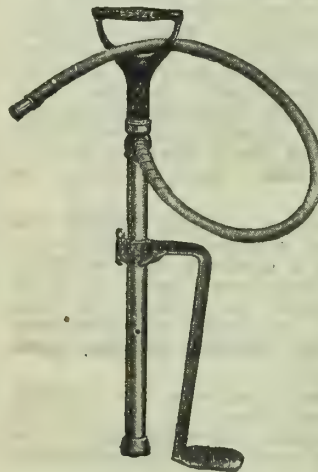
A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects on flowers, plants, etc. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers the entire year. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts.** A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

LEMON-OIL INSECTICIDE.

The best remedy for house-plants, destroying green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals. Directions on each can. **½ pint 25 cts.; by mail 35 cts.; pint 40 cts.; by mail 60 cts.; quart 75 cts.; ½ gallon \$1.25; gallon \$2.00.**

BUCKET SPRAY PUMP.

Excepting the foot-rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. These pumps are excellent for whitewashing and disinfecting stables and poultry-houses; also for washing windows and bug-gies, for putting out fires and for various other services, in addition to the regular work of spraying. Each pump is fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle, which may be set to throw anything from a solid stream to a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. **Price \$3.00.**



BARREL SPRAY PUMP.

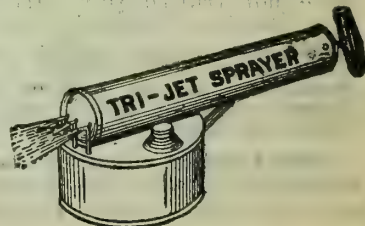
Everyone who does any amount of spraying should have a barrel sprayer. We offer a splendid pump with bronze valves and brass seats; The plunger is brass, fitted with hemp packing. It will handle hot, cold or any caustic mixture. The cylinder and discharge pipes are all brass. The air chamber is 30 inches long, enabling the pump to throw a constant and uniform spray. It has good leverage, is very powerful and easily operated. **Price, with mechanical agitator, 5 feet of hose, an 8-foot extension pipe, and Bordeaux nozzle, \$10.00.**

COPPER KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMP.

A Knapsack and Bucket Sprayer combined. The tank holds five gallons and is made of copper; the pump is of brass and will not corrode; is fitted with bronze ball valves, large air chamber and agitator. An extra handle is provided for completing bucket sprayer outfit; also a special attachment for spraying under the leaves of plants. Works either right or left-handed. **Price, \$12.00.**

TRI-JET HAND SPRAYER.

Useful in small gardens, greenhouses, poultry houses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist; does splendid work. **Tin, 60 cts.; brass \$1.25.**



General Rules for Flower Culture.

The soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many flower seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and **cover lightly**—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, either in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower pots. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out, but be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off: When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch in boxes, or into the open ground if warm enough.

Cultural Information and Abbreviations.

Read carefully, that a proper selection may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season.

Figures 1, 2, 3 indicate the blooming season—viz.: 1, early summer; 2, about midsummer; 3, late summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used—viz.: 1-3, from early summer till fall.

A.—Annual. Flowers, seeds and dies the first season. Sometimes comes up year after year from self-sown seed.

B.—Biennial. Lasts two years. Usually blooms second season.

P.—Perennial. Lasts three years or more; blooms annually after first year.

H.—Hardy. Hardy annuals (**H.A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Earlier sowings may be made in shallow boxes or pots indoors. Hardy Biennials (**H.B.**) and Perennials (**H.P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

H.H.—Half Hardy annuals (H.H.A.). Biennials (H.H.B.), and Perennials (H.H.P.) require a longer time to establish themselves, and, being more tender when young, should, if to bloom early, be started in the house or hotbed. Sow outside the last of April or first of May. Most H.H.B. and H.H.P. started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (T.A.), Biennials (T.B.), or Perennials (T.P.) treat same as H.H. Annuals, but with more caution as to exposure, removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas, and Smilax should be kept in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with Horny Shell. Like Canna, Evening-Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning-Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

"BONORA"

NATURE'S PLANT FOOD.

A highly concentrated fertilizer for vegetables, fruit trees, and flowering plants, etc. This wonderful discovery is good for all living plants, lawns, shrubbery, fruit and shade-trees. Its great recommendation is that it invigorates the plant and promotes the growth to a surprising extent.

The manufacturers have many testimonials from users of Bonora recording the wonderful results from its use on lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage, peas, melons and other vegetables, besides flowering plants, fruit trees, lawns, etc. These testimonials furnished on application, and circulars giving full information and particulars sent upon request.

Bonora contains an abundance of active plant food in a condensed form, and a trial will prove its remarkable qualities in producing an increased crop and quickening maturity.

Package making 56 pints, 25 cts.; postage paid, 30 cts.

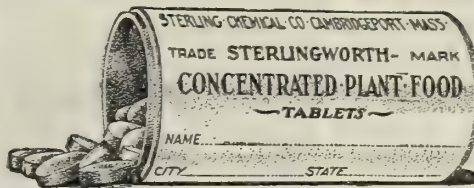
Package making 28 gallons, 50 cts.; postage paid, 65 cts.

Five-pound package making 140 gallons, \$2.50.

Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets.

Contain Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash.

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets, and see how quickly they are benefited. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cents, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.



Flower Pots and Saucers, Very Best Quality.

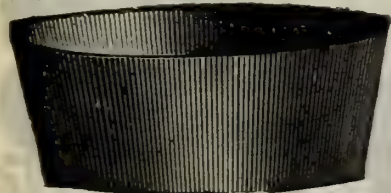
Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered.

Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots - Inside Measurement.

Diam.	Doz.	100	1000
2 inch	\$0 10	\$0 60	\$4 50
2 1/4 "	12	65	5 00
2 1/2 "	15	75	5 50
3 "	18	1 00	8 00
4 "	25	1 40	12 50
5 "	40	2 50	22 50
6 "	60	3 50	33 00



Earthenware Pots for Seeds

EARTHWARE SEED OR FERN POTS. Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hotbed—6 1/2-inch, each 5 cts.; doz. 50 cts.; 8-inch, each 10 cts.; doz. \$1.00; 10-inch, each 12 cts.; doz. \$1.25.

SCOLLY'S RUBBER-PLANT SPRINKLER. Can supply either straight or angle neck. \$1.00 each; by mail, \$1.10.

Saucers

Diam.	Doz.	100
4 inch	\$0 20	\$1 25
5 "	25	1 50
6 "	30	2 00
7 "	40	2 75
8 "	60	4 25
Each.	Doz.	
9 inch	\$0 08	\$0 75
10 "	09	80
11 "	10	1 00
12 "	12	1 20

Shallow Pots

Made similar to ordinary flower pots, but flat, being only 4 1/2 to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns and other plants.

Diam.	Each.	Doz.
6 inch	\$0 05	\$0 50
8 "	10	1 00
10 "	18	2 00
12 "	25	2 50



Wood's Selected List of High-Grade Flower Seeds

New and Desirable Varieties

FIREBALL SALVIA

THE EARLIEST OF ALL THE
SALVIAS

Undoubtedly the finest of all the varieties of Salvia now cultivated. Not only does it bear larger flowers, but is more free flowering than any other kind. The bushy plant, 20 inches high, is covered with long broad flower spikes, each of which bears 20 to 30 flowers of the most intense scarlet. The plants branch freely and are most profuse bloomers, the side shoots often producing 4 to 6 flowering spikes. The flower spikes stand clear above the dark green foliage and almost entirely cover the plant. It attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most effective and gorgeous plants in cultivation. It is the earliest of all the salvias, flowering by the end of June and continuing without a break till frost. It is easily raised from seed. **Packet 15c.**

GOLDEN RAY

CALLIOPSIS

Calliopsis has always stood very high in the esteem of all who like bright, easily grown flowers, and the Golden Ray is so novel and distinct that it will quickly become a popular favorite. It forms globe-shaped bushes not over 8 inches high and are completely covered throughout a long blooming season with bright golden yellow flowers with a purple base, the petals resembling those of a cactus dahlia. A free bloomer, very easily grown, doing well in any sunny position. **Packet 10c.**



YEZO COLUMBINE

A most interesting and distinct Columbine discovered in the Japanese island, Yezo. It is well adapted to our climate and has proved itself perfectly hardy, producing in the most wonderful abundance year after year beautiful star-shaped flowers, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. The color is a singular terra-cotta brown, the ends of the petals being tipped with white. **Packet 10c.**



PLUMED SUNFLOWER

Of all the varied forms in which miniature sunflowers have been developed, none have equalled the Plumed Sunflower in its curious and novel shape. The little florets of the central disk have taken on the form of a tuft of small feathers; this feathery tuft is surrounded by a circle of downward-turned petals, giving the flower a most unusual and unique appearance. The shades vary from light yellow to the richest golden yellow. The singular beauty, unique form and the lasting quality of the flower make it unusually fine for cut flowers for table and house decoration. **Packet 10c.**

ADMIRAL POPPY

A surprisingly beautiful single poppy with large, smooth-edged, glistening pure white flowers, one-fourth of the flower at the top being occupied by a broad band of brilliant scarlet. The splendid effect and dazzling beauty of the Admiral must be seen to be fully appreciated. **Packet 10 cts.**

FANCY LEAVED GAILLARDIA

We have never grown a gaillardia quite so novel and distinct as this. Instead of single colored foliage, the leaves are beautifully variegated, marbled and blotched with golden yellow. This characteristic is noticed as soon as the leaves unfold and produce a fine contrast with the magnificent flowers. Perfectly hardy, blooming every summer. **Pkt. 10c.**

BUSH ESCHOLTZIA

PERENNIAL CALIFORNIA POPPY

One of the most beautiful and satisfactory introductions of recent years. Grows into a bush 2 feet high with ornamental foliage, bearing large cup-shaped clear yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on stems about 12 inches long. The petals are broad, overlapping and crinkled like crushed yellow satin. The flowers will keep in water for ten days to two weeks. If sown early will commence to bloom early in July and continue for months. Don't fail to plant at least a packet this season—you will not be willing to be without it hereafter. **Packet 10c.**

EVERBLOOMING HOLLYHOCKS

BLOOM THE FIRST SEASON.

A splendid new strain of hollyhock, which if sown outside early in May will bloom in August; if sown early in boxes indoors and transplanted in May will bloom in July. In either case the flowers will continue to develop till frost. The range of color is truly wonderful—maroon, black, pink, rose, canary, yellow, crimson, apricot, white, scarlet, magenta, etc., in endless combination, the flowers often measuring 5 inches across. The center spike will grow 8 to 10 feet high, but if pinched off, the side branches will develop early, giving the plant a bush form. Grow in a rich, deeply dug soil and water liberally.

DOUBLE EVERBLOOMING, pkt. 15 cents.

SINGLE EVERBLOOMING, pkt. 10 cents.

New Giant Cosmos LADY LENOX

A new variety of extraordinary size and beauty—without doubt the handsomest we have ever seen. Each bloom is 6 to 7 inches across, of a beautiful shell pink color, lighting up beautifully at night; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower, which when cut lasts an unusual length of time in water. The plant is strong and vigorous, growing 6 to 7 feet high; flowers may be cut with any length of stem up to 5 feet. We have kept Lady Lenox blooms in water for more than a week before they showed any tendency to wilt. **Pkt. 15c.; 2 pkts. for 25c.**

Don't forget that for 50c. you can select any fourteen 5 cent pkts. or any seven 10c. pkts.



Bush Escholtzia.

ROSY MORN PETUNIA

This new petunia belongs to a class that has gained a well-merited reputation not only for its rich and lasting flowers, but for its easy culture and adaptability either to pots, indoor decoration or outdoor bedding. The plants grow thick and spreading like a bush and remain fairly dwarf. The pretty flowers, covering the full grown plant by the hundreds, are brilliant rose color with large white throat and white center. **Packet 10c.**

WOOD'S SUPERB FRILLED PANSIES

A remarkable strain of pansy, each petal being frilled or curled, giving the flower the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to the keeping quality of the flower, enabling it to appear perfectly fresh even in hot weather when other pansies are wilted. Our mixture contains every variety of this new type of pansy that has been introduced, the Masterpiece, Hero, Pretiosa, Psyche, Magnifica, Andromeda, Prince Henry and others, all are represented in every packet. These, if bought separately, would cost many times the amount we ask for our superb mixture. **Packet 20c.**

FEATHERBALL POPPY

Very beautiful double fringed annual poppy which when fully expanded, the globe-shaped blooms with gracefully fringed-edged petals have the appearance of a ball of slashed tissue paper or feathers. Snowy white, it is a marvel of purity and beauty. A free bloomer, each plant carrying a number of large, exquisite flowers. **Packet 10c.**

WOOD'S SUPERB ASTER MIXTURE

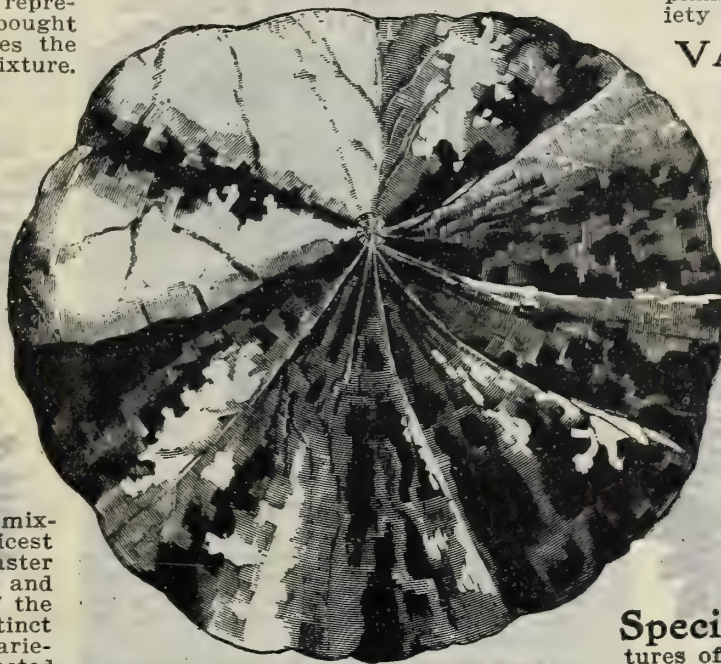
We call special attention to this mixture. We have put into it the choicest strains that can be had from aster specialists of both this country and Europe. It is a grand mixture of the most beautiful, striking and distinct colors of all the very choicest varieties, many of them especially selected for this mixture. The wide range of colors and varieties has astonished and delighted thousands of our friends since we first introduced our Superb Mixture. This season it will be finer than ever and we recommend it to all flower lovers. **Packet 10c.; 1/2 oz. 30c.; 1/4 oz. 50c.; oz. \$1.75.**

COUNTESS SPENCER SWEET PEAS**THE NEW ORCHID-FLOWERED STRAIN.**

The introduction of this new class marks a distinct departure from the usual type. The blooms are not only of extraordinary size, but are distinct in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved. Another feature is that a large percentage bear four blooms to the stem, which is long and strong. We offer a mixture in which are represented all the colors that have been introduced up to this time. Probably no flower introduced in years has created such intense interest as the Spencer Sweet Peas, and we urge our friends to grow them, knowing they will please you highly. **All Colors Mixed, packet 10c.; 3 pkts. for 25c.**



Rosy Moon Petunia.



Variegated Leaved Nasturtium.



Countess Spencer Sweet Pea.

SNOWBALL PETUNIA

Has few equals for an everblooming white flower for beds and borders. The flowers are purest snow white, of good size and shape, sweet scented and lasting. Particularly well adapted to our climate on account of its heat-resisting qualities. Though we have offered it for several years, it is of such merit that we list it here among the newer sorts of special merit. **Packet 10c.**

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSY MIXTURE

We take special pride in this splendid mixture and spare neither pains nor expense to make it as fine a mixture as money will buy. Many of the varieties it contains cannot be had elsewhere, having been grown for us by pansy specialists in the famous flower-growing districts in Europe. The flowers are extra large and present the most gorgeous effects, blotched, spotted, veined, striped, marbled, blended and all shades of colors: purples, blacks, pure whites, blues, lavender, heliotrope, yellows, reds, pinks, in beautiful and indescribable variety. **Packet 10c.; 3 packets for 25c.**

VARIEGATED LEAVED NASTURTIUMS

Even when not in flower the strikingly variegated foliage renders it very ornamental. The light green leaves grow so closely together as to overlap each other and each leaf is showily variegated or marbled with silvery white. When in flower the effect is strikingly beautiful, the light variegated foliage bringing out the colors of the blooms producing a fine display. They are superb for garden culture, the dwarf making a fine bedding and border plant as well as for growing in boxes and pots. We can supply both the tall and dwarf varieties. **Dwarf Variegated Leaved, pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.**

Tall Variegated Leaved, colors: pure yellow, yellow with scarlet flush, scarlet, crimson, ruby, etc., **pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.**

Special Offer—We offer a collection of our Superb Mixtures of Asters, Cosmos, Dianthus, Mignonette, Tall and Dwarf Peerless Nasturtiums, Royal Pansy, Poppy and Sweet Peas for **50c.** These mixtures are made up of the choicest and rarest large-flowering strains.

COCKSCOMB MIGNONETTE

A new and curious form of mignonette in which the flower spikes assume the shape of a cockscomb. The color of the flower is a beautiful golden yellow contrasting vividly with the rich green foliage, and has the same delightful odor as the older strains of mignonette. Quite a distinct botanical novelty and splendidly adapted for growing in beds, edgings and pots. **Packet 10c.**

GYPSY GIRL ZINNIA

We introduced the Gypsy Girl last season but the demand was so great we could not fill half our orders. It is a Mexican variety producing flowers of a distinctly new color, being bright yellow broadly blotched with brownish red. The plants are dwarf, suiting splendidly for beds and borders and the beautiful flowers are borne in great profusion. Also fine for table and house decoration. **Packet 15c.**

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds.

FOR CULTURAL DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, SEE PAGE 43.

Wood's Superior Asters.

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring sow indoors in pots or boxes and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A. 2-3.



PEONY FLOWERED ASTER.

One of the handsomest sorts, 3 to 4 inches across; very double, shaped like a peony. **Pure White**, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; **All Colors Mixed**, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20 cents.



RAY ASTER.

Different from all other Asters, the long needle-shaped petals stand out from the center of the flower. Colors range from pure white to dark blue. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25 cents.

OSTRICH PLUMÉ ASTER.

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, large, double flowers, 6 inches across, with long, loosely curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.

SEMPLER'S BRANCHING ASTER.—Beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 18 inches to 2 feet high. **Pure White**, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; **All Colors Mixed**, pkt. 7c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.



COMET ASTERS.

Handsome and very distinct, resembling a Japanese chrysanthemum; the petals are very long and beautifully curled. **Pure White**, pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; **All Colors Mixed**, pkt., 7c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20 cents.

GIANT COMET ASTER.—Like the Comet Aster, but makes larger flowers with larger and broader petals, which are gracefully formed into loose but densely double half-globes, resembling the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. **All Colors Mixed**, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cents.

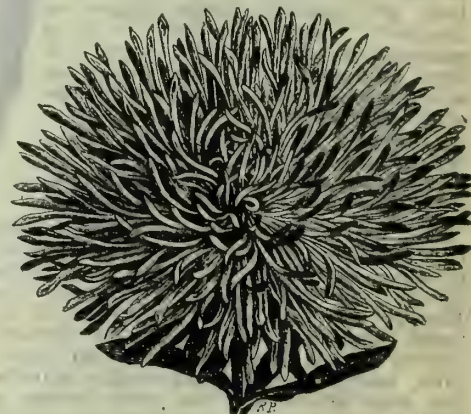
GERMAN QUILLED, or CHINA ASTER.

—Produces freely; flowers large and brilliant and beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 3c.; oz., 40c.



VICTORIA ASTERS.

One of the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers double; 4 inches across; 20 to 30 blooms to a plant; 15 to 18 inches high. **Pure White**, pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.; **All Colors Mixed**, pkt. 7c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.



UNICUM ASTER.

On first opening the flowers are composed of fine thread-like florets, gracefully curled and twisted toward the center. These change into long, narrow petals, regularly expanded in all directions, presenting beautiful loose flowers of wonderful form, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.

ABOBRA viridiflora.—A rapid climber; the dazzling scarlet fruits form a striking contrast against the dark-green foliage. T.A. Height, 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABRONIA umbellata.—A verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. 2. Pkt. 5 cts.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T.P. Height 2 to 4 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 10 cts.

ADLUMIA (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H. P. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

AMPELOPSIS Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, outhouses, etc. H.P. Height 50 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

ACROCLINIUM.—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. 2. Height 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

ALONSOA grandiflora (Mask Flower).—A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Large scarlet flower. H.H.A. Height 2 ft. 1-3. Pkt., 3 cts.

AGERATUM—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Height, 1 to 1½ feet. 2-3.

Conspicuum.—Everblooming white; fine for cutting. T. P. Pkt., 5 cts.

Mexicanum.—Mixed colors. H.H.A. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 25 cts.

AMARANTHUS—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 ft. apart. H.H.A. 2-3. Pkt., 3 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

ANTIRRHINUM

(Snapdragon)

Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H.P. 2. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

SWEET ALYSSUM

Free-flowering, pretty plants for beds, edgings and winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.

Saxatile compactum.—A dwarf hardy perennial, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in April or May; resists the most extreme weather. Showy for permanent borders. 9 inches. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 40c.

Little Gem.—Very dwarf; each plant covering a circle of about 5 inches. H.A. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

Sweet Alyssum.—White. H.A. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 25c.

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE.—A fine cut-flower and border plant; forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly. Sow in open ground either in fall or spring. H.P. 1-2.

Double.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

BACHELOR BUTTONS.—See Globe Amaranth.

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

BALSAM

(Touch-Me-Not, or Lady's Slipper.)

Our camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A. 2-3.

Double Perfection White.—The finest white. Pkt. 7c.; oz. 75c.

Double Mixed Colors.—Extra choice. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.

Holsti Balsam.—Distinct variety; bears vermilion flowers, 1 to 2 inches across. Pkt. 10c.

BALSAM APPLE.—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25 cents.

BALSAM PEAR.—Climber; the large, prickly, pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

BEGONIA

Beautiful plants for summer bedding or window, bearing the whole summer beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades; foliage very ornamental. Sown early in the house, they bloom the succeeding summer. T.P. 1-3.

Rex.—Beautiful, handsome, large, variegated foliage. Pkt. 25c.

Vernon.—Bears immense quantities of scarlet bloom, exceedingly brilliant; foliage ornamental, first green changing to red. Excellent for pots. Pkt. 10 cents.



Sweet Alyssum.



Calliopsis.



Candytuft.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. 2. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cents.

BRYONOPSIS.—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cents.

CACALIA (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c.

CALCEOLARIA.—Gorgeous greenhouse plants, producing beautiful pocket-like flowers. Colors yellow and maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched. T.P. 1½ feet. 2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cents.

CALENDULA

Showy, free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. Succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H.A. Height 1 foot. 2-3.

Mixed Varieties.—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

CALLIOPSIS or COREOPSIS

Beautiful annuals, with large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 feet.

Lanceolata.—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Golden Wave.—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

All Colors Mixed.—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

CANARY FLOWER.—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

CANDYTUFT

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Valuable for bedding, edgings and borders, being fairly covered with blooms. H.A., except White Perennial. Height 1 foot.

Empress.—Bears large pure white trusses in pyramidal shaped spikes. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.

White Rocket.—Large trusses. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

White Perennial.—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Colors.—All colors. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15 cents.

CANNA (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing clusters of large flowers of the most varied and brilliant colors. Soak in water for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot bed in January, transplanting outside in May and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds the best.

CROZY'S LARGE FLOWERING.—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

TALL VARIETIES MIXED.—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

CANNA ROOTS.—See Bulbs.



Canterbury Bells.

CANTERBURY BELLS—Beautiful hardy plants, bearing a profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers.

H.B. 1-2. Height 2½ feet.

Single.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**Double**.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.**Calycanthemum** (Cup-and-Saucer).—The best variety; flowers large. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**CARNATION**—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P. 1-2.**Chabaud's Perpetual**.—Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 20c.**Finest German Double Mixed**.—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15c.**Marguerite**.—Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 30c.**Carnations Mixed**.—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.**CATCHFLY** (Silene).—Compact, round plants six inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. 1-2. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.**CELOSIA**.—See Cockscomb.**CENTRANTHUS**.—Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H.A. Height 1 foot. 1-3. Pkt. 3 cts.**CINEBARIA**.—For window decoration and conservatory. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, of all colors, are borne in profusion. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. T.P. Pkt. 25 cts.**CLARKIA**.—A hardy free-blooming handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. 2-3. Double and single mixed; Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**COLUMBINE**.—See Aquilegia.**CONVOLVULUS**.—See Morning Glory.**CENTUREA****DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES.**

Splendidly adapted for mixed borders, bedding and hanging-baskets. H.H.P.

Gymnocarpa.—Delicately cut silver foliage; dwarf. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.**Candidissima**.—Very white; dwarf. Pkt. 10c.; ¼ oz. 25 c.**FLOWERING CENTAUREAS.**

Deliciously scented; long stemmed; fine for cutting, vases, etc., will last for days. H.A. 1-2.

Imperialis (Sweet Sultan).—One of the best sweet-scented summer bloomers, keeping fresh for days after cutting. Sow every two weeks for a succession. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 15c.**Margarita**.—Pure white flower 2½ inches across; delightfully fragrant. H.P. Pkt. 7c.; ¼ oz. 20c.**Cyanus** (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.

Carnation.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to 1½ feet.

Evening Star.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks. Fine cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.**Morning Star**.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to pale sulphur; bloom abundantly from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.**Mixed Varieties**.—Annual varieties, single and double. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 20c.**Japanese**.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c.**CLEMATIS**

Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak 24 hours before sowing. H.P.

Large Flowering.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.**Flammula**.—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.**COBAEA scandens**

One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 10 cts.

COCKSCOMB

Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich.

Celosia or Plumed Varieties.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.; ¼ oz. 20c.**COMB VARIETIES**.—Tall Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 25c.**Dwarf Mixed Colors**. Pkt. 5c.; ½ oz. 35c.**COLEUS**

One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt. 10 cts.



Centaurea Cyanus.



Cockscomb.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.—Rapid climber, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

CUCUMIS (Snake Cucumber).—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

CYCLAMEN Persicum.—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, the flowers of curious shape and striking beauty; blooms continuously for months. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

CYPRESS VINE

Pretty climber with delicate fern-like foliage and masses of beautiful star-shaped flowers. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 10 feet.

WHITE.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SCARLET.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

MIXED COLORS.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

DAHLIA

Succeeds admirably from seed, blooming the first season if started early indoors. We offer a mixture of fine varieties, and there are always sports which may develop into fine new sorts. H.H.P. 2-3. Height 4 to 5 feet.

DOUBLE POMPON. Flowers compact and freely borne. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

CACTUS DAHLIA. Very desirable type. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.

DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. Large flowering, show and fancy varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

SINGLE MIXED COLORS. Solid and variegated colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

DAHLIA ROOTS.—See Bulbs.

DAISY

An old favorite, bearing double flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will flower from April to June. H.P. Height 6 inches.

DOUBLE PURE WHITE. Pkt. 10c, Double, Mixed Colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

SHASTA DAISY. Perfectly hardy perennials bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

DELPHINIUM.—See Larkspur.

25 Cents buys

Any six 5c. packets.
Any three 10c. packets.
Any two 15c. packet.

50 Cents buys

Any fourteen 5c. packets.
Any seven 10c. packets.



Wood's Superb Cosmos.

Cosmos—A grand fall-flowering annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. Sow in sandy soil, not too rich, after frost is past, or sow indoors and transplant. To induce bushy growth, pinch out the tops when a foot high. H.A.

Wood's Superb Mixture.—A truly superb mixture of the largest and best varieties; flowers often 4 to 5 inches across, and of the most beautiful colors. Fine for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh for days. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Wood's Early Flowering.—Flowers from July till frost. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Mammoth Perfection.—A splendid strain, bearing hundreds of beautiful blooms of large size and perfect form. Separate Colors, white, crimson and pink. Each, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Mixed Cosmos.—A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Wood's Superb Dianthus.

DIANTHUS or PINKS

One of our most beautiful and highly prized flowers both for bedding and cut-flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. The flowers are large, the colors brilliant, varying from pure white to richest crimson. H.H.B.

WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE. A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown, both when flowering in beds and for house decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

SNOWDRIFT. These extremely large flowers, often 3 inches across resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower, lasts for days after cutting. Pkt. 10 cts.

FIREBALL. Intense, brilliant scarlet double pink. Splendid for bedding, also cut-flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

DOUBLE CHINA PINK. Finest colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

DOUBLE JAPAN PINK. Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

PRINCESS PINKS. Magnificent single fringed pinks with mottled, flaked, lined and marbled flowers in great variety of colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

RAGGED RANGER. The petals are deeply cut and twisted into thread-like fringes. A fine cut-flower. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

WOOD'S MIXTURE OF DOUBLE PINKS. A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

WOOD'S MIXTURE OF SINGLE PINKS. A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome and extraordinarily large, and in great variety of color. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove). Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. 1-2. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cents.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright purple pods. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.

ESCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.



Gaillardia.

GAILLARDIA

Showy, free-blooming annuals, remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting. Sow in April.

Grandiflora.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Lorenziana.—Double; fine for massing. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—The most varied colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

GILIA.—Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

GLOXINIA.—Superb house plants yielding gorgeous flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across, spotted, mottled and blended. Bloom for months. T.P. 1-2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL.—For large groups or beds on lawns or in fence corners nothing gives a finer effect. If cut before fully ripe the heads make splendid winter bouquets.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Globe Amaranth.

Globe Amaranth (Bachelor's Button). Fine everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Gourds—Growing rapidly 10 to 20 feet, these are useful for covering trellises and unsightly places. Many varieties are useful, all are ornamental.

Dipper.—Makes fine dipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.

Dishcloth.—Excellent for dish and bath cloths. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Varieties.—All shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*). Charming little flowers highly prized for their modest beauty. If sown early in warm, sunny border will bloom the first season. H.H.P. 1-2.

ELIZA PONROBERT.—Large, bright blue; fine and distinct; makes a good cut-flower. Pkt. 7c.; oz. 60c.

MIXED COLORS.—The finest varieties mixed. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 40c.

PERNS.—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T.P. Choice varieties mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—See Marvel of Peru.

FUCHSIA.—Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shaded situations. T.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

Geranium—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular than Geranium. They yield a succession of bloom till frost and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

ZONALE.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 7 cts.

APPLE-SCENTED.—Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. Pkt. 20 cts.



Godetia.

Godetia—Splendid hardy, early-flowering annuals; bears exquisitely colored blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

HELICHEYSUM (*Eternal Flower*).—Everlastings; fine for winter bouquets. Flowers large and of many colors. H.A. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Heliotrope—Few know how easily heliotrope can be grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. No flower is more deliciously fragrant or more useful for bed and pot culture. T.P. 1-3. Height 2 feet.

Lemoine's Giant.—Flowers double the size of the older sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.

Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 7 cts.

White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 7 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cents.

HIBISCUS.—Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

HOLLYHOCK

In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks will give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Flowers double, and range from white to almost black.

Allegheny.—In the South these bloom the year round. The nearly transparent chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin, are seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Ever-Blooming Hollyhock.—See Varieties of Special Merit, page 44.

All Colors Mixed.—A choice mixture; double flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Humulus Japonicus (*Japanese Hop*).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5c.

HUNNEMANIA.—Bush Escholtzia. See Varieties of Special Merit, page 44.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN.—See Dolichos.

ICE PLANT.—A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

BURNING BUSH or KOCHIA

Mexican Fire Plant.

An attractive plant at all times either in garden beds or pots. Easily grown from seed, forming oval bushes 2 to 3 feet high, densely clothed with small feathery light green foliage, deepening in color as the summer advances until the whole plant becomes fiery crimson. Sow in boxes indoors in March, transplanting outside 2 feet apart in April, or sow outside in April. Pkt. 10 cts.



Double Hollyhock.

LARKSPUR

DWARF GERMAN ROCKET.

—The popular annual variety for summer and garden decoration. The varicolored flowers are borne on long spikes; of exceptional value for cutting. H. A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR.

Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful flowers of many pretty shades. Invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early spring outdoors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H.P. 2-3. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

LINUM.—A pretty annual covered with bright red flowers, borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing. H.H.A. Height 9 inches. 2-3. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

LOBELIA.—Nothing better for edgings, ribbon gardening and bedding; growth compact and bushy, 4 to 6 inches high. Annual varieties mixed. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica.—Handsome and useful plants, bearing very showy flowers of many colors. H.P. Height 2 ft. 1-2. Blooms first year. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

NEMOPHILA (Love Grove).—Singularly attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Pkt. 3 cts.

MIGNONETTE

In February or March sow in pots or boxes, and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March sow at intervals outside for a succession; late in the summer sow in pots for winter blooming. Average height 1 foot.

WOOD'S SUPERB MIXTURE.—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long, and with the most delicious fragrance. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

WHITE PEARL.—Flower clear white; of strong, vigorous growth, compact and free-flowering. Equally adapted for bedding, pot-culture and cut-flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

GOLIATH.—One of the finest varieties in existence, excelling in size, fragrance and profusion of bloom. The flower spikes are 6 to 8 inches long. A perfect cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

DEFIANCE.—Deliciously fragrant and fine for cutting, remaining fresh for days. The flower spikes grow to a remarkable size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30c.

MACHET.—One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30c.

VICTORIA.—Dwarf branching variety, with large trusses of deep red flowers. A robust and healthy grower. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Golden yellow; deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

CRIMSON GIANT.—One of the best large-flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

SWEET MIGNONETTE.—Very fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.



Marigold.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower and plant requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H. A. 2-3. Height 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3c.

NICOTIANA SANDERÆ.—Grows about 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering in a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

MOONFLOWER

Evening Glory.

Grow 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist the seed will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

MORNING GLORIES

Rapid growers for covering arbors, porches and trellises. Height 10 to 50 feet.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE.—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

BRAZILIAN (*Ipomea setosa*).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR.—The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

BUSH MORNING GLORY.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.



Mignonette.

WOOD'S PEERLESS NASTURTIIUMS

For the time and labor required, no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as Nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unexcelled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf Nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H.A. 2-3.

Price—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts. unless quoted otherwise.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS.—The first of a new race of nasturtiums with silver variegated foliage, making a strikingly handsome bedding and pot plant even before coming into bloom. The flowers are rich bright crimson and give an effective contrast with the handsome foliage. Very fine. Pkt. 10 cts.

CHAMELEON.—Flowers of several distinct colors are all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

CLOTH OF GOLD.—Foliage bright yellow; flowers intense scarlet.

CRYSTAL PALACE GEM.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

EMPRESS OF INDIA.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark-leaved.

GOLDEN KING.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Golden yellow leaves and flowers; very fine.

KING OF TOM THUMBS.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

KING THEODORE.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

LADY BIRD.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

PEARL (Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

PRINCE HENRY.—Straw yellow, spotted with scarlet.

ROSE.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

RUBY KING.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

SPOTTED.—A fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

YELLOW.—A bright yellow; no blotches.

DWARF VARIETIES MIXED.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.

COLLECTION.—One packet of each of 15 distinct Dwarf Nasturtiums described above, except Queen of Tom Thumbs, for 40 cts.; 1 oz. each for \$1.00.

WOOD'S PEERLESS MIXTURE DWARF VARIETIES.

We call special attention to this mixture, into which we have put the cream of the standard and new varieties selected by ourselves. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds, and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are contained in this mixture. The colors vary from pearly white to black; every intermediate color is represented, and all equally distributed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

TALL NASTURTIIUMS

CHAMELEON.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.

DARK CRIMSON.—Rich and velvety.

GOLDEN LEAVED SCARLET.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers scarlet; striking.

HEMISPHERICUM.—Straw color, blotched with rosy pink; fine.

LEMON YELLOW.—Clear bright yellow.

ORANGE (Sunlight).—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

PEARL (Moonlight).—Creamy white.

PRINCE HENRY.—Light yellow marbled with scarlet.

ROSE.—Bright soft pink; very choice.

SCARLET.—Bright orange-scarlet; free bloomer.

SCHUEERMANNI.—Straw yellow, spotted with reddish brown.

SCHILLINGI.—Clear yellow with maroon blotches.

TALL VARIETIES MIXED.—Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 50 cts.

COLLECTION.—One packet each of 12 distinct Tall Nasturtiums for 30 cents; 1 oz. of each for 80 cents.

WOOD'S PEERLESS MIXTURE, TALL VARIETIES.

Equal care has been taken with this mixture as with our Peerless Mixture of Dwarf Nasturtiums, so that you may depend upon getting the finest tall kinds that have been introduced and as large a flower and gorgeous display of bloom as it is possible for nasturtiums to produce. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 25c.; lb. \$1.50.



Nasturtium.

OXALIS.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. 2. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

PASSION FLOWER.—Splendid hardy climbers, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors, H.H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

PENTSTEMON.—Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing gorgeous blooms of purple, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lobb's Nasturtiums—Flowers and foliage smaller than Tall Nasturtium but more free-flowering and more intensely brilliant and varied.

FRINGED.—Flowers beautifully fringed. The display of colors and shades is so diversified as to make a detailed description impossible. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

BLACK PRINCE.—Deep blackish, glossy purple, deepening later into velvety black; foliage rich and dark. Pkt. 7c.; oz. 20c.; ¼ lb. 60c.

HYBRIDS OF MAD. GUNTHER.—Striped and blotched; exceedingly brilliant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.

IVY-LEAVED.—Leaves resemble those of the English Ivy. Flowers medium-sized and of distinct form. Pkt. 7c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 50c.

LOBB'S NASTURTIIUMS MIXED.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

PETUNIA—The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers, sow in boxes and transplant when weather is settled warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. 2-3. Height 1 to 2 ft.

CALIFORNIA GIANTS.—This splendid large single petunia is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisite colorings; deep throated and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 15 cts.

SNOWBALL.—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf, bushy habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

SINGLE PETUNIAS.—A choice mixture; all colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.



Petunia.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being to secure variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Pansies do best in a rich, moist soil and cool location. For best results sow in the fall, but if sown early in the spring they bloom satisfactorily. For late summer and fall blooming, sow in June and July.

WOOD'S ROYAL MIXTURE.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." Pkt. 10 cts.; 3 pkts. for 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$3.00.

WOOD'S EXHIBITION MIXTURE.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists in Germany and France, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some 5 spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety of markings and colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

ODIER, or BLOTCHED.—A magnificent strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed flowers; on each of the petals is a clearly defined blotch. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

TRIMARDEAU, LARGE FLOWERED.—A distinct and beautiful strain of the richest and most varied shades. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

LARGE FLOWERING MIXED.—All colors and styles of bloom; a first rate mixture. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

SEPARATE COLORS.

Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; one pkt. each of 15 corts for 50 cts.

CARDINAL.—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

EMPEROR FREDERICK.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.—Ultramarine-blue, with violet eye.

FAIRY QUEEN.—Sky blue; pure white border.

FAUST, or KING OF THE BLACKS.—Very dark, almost black.

FIRE KING.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

GOLD-MARGINED.—Mahogany brown, gold border.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

LIGHT BLUE.—Lovely sky-blue, with dark eye.



Wood's Royal Pansy.

METEOR.—Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold.

SILVER-EDGED.—Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

SNOW QUEEN.—Beautiful large pure white.

STRIPED AND BLOTCHED.—Very brilliant; large flower.

WHITE, BLACK CENTER.—Very fine and distinct.

YELLOW.—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.

PHLOX

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall they come into flower in June and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

PERENNIAL, or HARDY PHLOX.—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

SILVER-LEAVED STAR.—The star variety, some fringed; of rose or carmine shades, making a delightful contrast with the beautifully variegated foliage. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

LARGE FLOWERING DWARF.—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

STAR AND FRINGED.—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors. The star-shaped varieties are distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20 cts.

MIXED PHLOX.—A fine mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Grandiflora Phlox—**Large Flowering.**—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round with overlapping petals.

PURE WHITE.—Very fine large bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

SCARLET.—A profuse bloomer. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

YELLOW.—Novel and distinct; a fine flower. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

DARK PURPLE.—The darkest of all. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

STRIPED.—A fine collection of striped sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

FINE GRANDIFLORA MIXTURE.—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large flowering varieties. Pkt. 7c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.

PINKS.—See Dianthus.

Portulaca (Moss Flower).—Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches. 2-3.

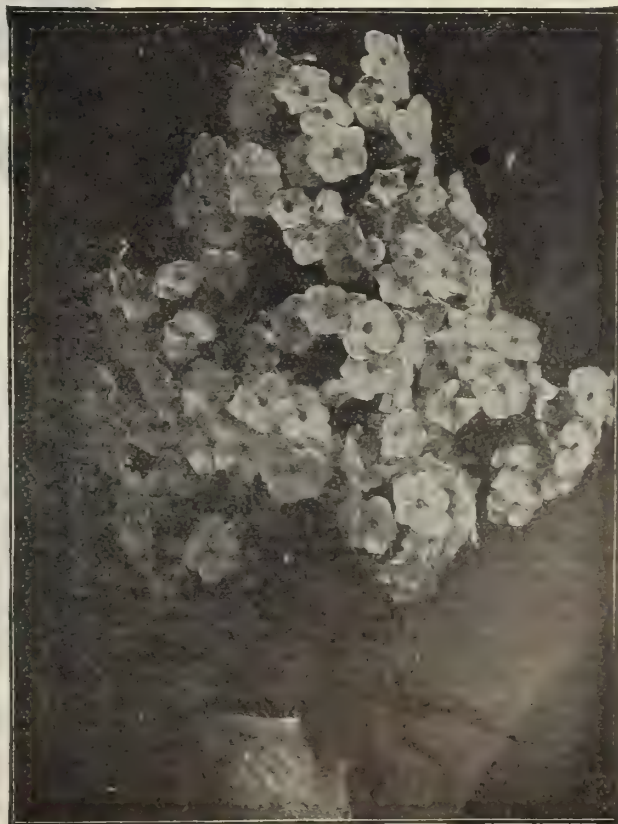
Single.—Large flowering, mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Double.—Extra double, all colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the very finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

PRIMULA SINENSIS (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20 cts.

EVENING PRIMROSE.—The well known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.



Grandiflora Phlox.



Poppy.

POPPY

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Sow thinly, barely covering the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture.

A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

PERENNIAL POPPIES.

Oriental.—No poppy can equal this in brilliancy of color and gorgeous display in the garden and border. The flowers are often 6 inches across, the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon. Easy to grow; perfectly hardy, flowers increasing in size and beauty each season. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.

Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; the fragrant, elegant blooms are borne continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 or 4 years following. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

ANNUAL POPPIES.

The Golden.—Bright golden yellow foliage. Many-colored double flowers, especially scarlet, crimson, purple, and scarlet with white edge. Pkt. 7c.

Tulip.—Bears in abundance large single bright scarlet flowers as dazzling as a bed of scarlet tulips. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Shirley.—Remarkably brilliant and free flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young will last several days. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Double Carnation-Flowered.—A magnificent poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; beautifully fringed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Double Peony-Flowered.—Splendid, large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only the most select varieties that will give most dazzling display of flowers in an endless variety of colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection of poppies especially selected for this mixture, into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

Salpiglossis—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow either in boxes inside in February or March, or outside later. H.H.A. 2-3. Packet 5 cents.

Rose Campion (Agrostemma).—Resemble single pinks. Foliage soft silvery white. Splendid for dry situations and for massing in beds. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

Pyrethrum Aureum (Feverfew).—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. Pkt. 3 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.

Ricinus (Castor Bean).—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants.

Mixed Varieties.—All the best sorts including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage).—A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot-plant. Start early indoors or in frames and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage).—The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Patens.—Splendid rich blue; very fine. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa—The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old time gardener but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut-flower. H.A. 2-3. 2 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

SENSITIVE PLANT (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 ft. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

Smilax—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster).—A beautiful hardy perennial that should be in every garden, grown either as single plants, the permanent border or in beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms, 4 to 5 inches across, from June till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.



Stocks.

STOCKS, TEN WEEKS (Gilliflower.)

Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut-flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplanting to pots or boxes when an inch high, and setting out in the open ground the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear an immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A. 1-2.

Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped double flowers. The oftener they are cut the better they like it. Mixed colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

Giant Pyramidal Perfection.—A magnificent sort with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, often 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40 cts.

Dwarf Large-Flowering Double.—A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double; many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30 cts.

Dwarf German Mixed.—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.



Salpiglossis.

SUNFLOWER

The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

Miniature Varieties Mixed.—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals; others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

Double California.—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 3c.; oz. 15c.

Perennial Sunflower.—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sow early; will flower the first season. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.

Mammoth Russian.—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM

Make an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging through all the shades from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the fol-



Double Sweet William.

lowing fall and spring; fall sowing blooms the next summer. H.P. 2-3. Height 1½ ft. Single. Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

Double. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

THUNBERGIA.—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye—in profusion. H.H.A. 2-3. Pkt. 5 cts.

TORENIA Fournieri.—Extremely handsome, grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. 2-3. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

VINCA, or PERIWINKLE

Splendid bedding plants, also useful for window-gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall, and taken inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet. 2-3.

Rosea.—Pink, crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Alba.—White, with rose eye. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.



Verbena.

VERBENA

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April. Plants grown from seeds do not rust.

Miniature.—Very distinct, 6 inches high, 12 inches across, covered all the season with blooms of all colors. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Defiance.—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Mammoth White.—A splendid strain of large, purest white flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.40.

Mammoth Mixed.—Blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

Mixed Verbenas.—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 3 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

VIOLET

Yields delightfully fragrant flowers, popular with every one. Sow in beds and transplant. Seeds germinate slowly.

Blue.—Very large, deep blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

White.—Large-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed Colors.—White and blue mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

VIRGINIAN STOCK.—Beautiful, free-flowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. 1-2. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 20 cts.



Vinca.

WALLFLOWER

A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

Annual Wallflowers.—If sown in the open ground in April they will be in full bloom in July and continue blooming continuously till frost. Will bloom even earlier if started in hot-bed or in boxes indoors and transplanted in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Tom Thumb.—Strong, robust, free-flowering; 6 to 8 inches high; fine for bedding. Blooms large, ranging from light yellow to dark red. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single.—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Double.—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.



Crisp and Curly Zinnia.

ZINNIA

Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly, or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are of almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A. 2-3.

Crisp and Curly.—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Miniature.—The dwarfiest zinnia in existence, only 9 inches high, and a perfection of bloom not usually found among zinnias. Of special value for small groups, beds and borders. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Curled and Crested.—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

Grandiflora.—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. Pkt. 7 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

Double Striped, or Zebra.—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

Double Mixed.—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Wood's Splendid Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW.

Out of more than 200 varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear 3 or 4 blooms to the stem.

CULTURE.—Early in February make a trench 3 to 4 inches deep in rich, mellow soil, covering the seed about 2 inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white seeded kinds are tenderer than the black seeded and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting 4 to 6 inches deep; give slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they will bloom.

THE CREAM OF THE BEST SWEET PEAS

Price: Pkt. 3 cts.; any 10 pkts. 25 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 pkt. each of 25 distinct kinds, for 60 cts.; 1 oz. each for \$1.50.

Aurora. White, flaked with orange-salmon; large flower.

Blanche Ferry. Standard deep pink, wings nearly pure white.

Captain of the Blues. Nearly true blue; flowers large.

Coccinea. Bright rich cherry red.

Countess of Lathom. A very pretty and delicate cream-pink.

Dainty. Large, pure white, edges tinted pink.

Dorothy Eckford. Pure white, extra large.

Duke of Sutherland. Purplish maroon, wings violet-indigo.

Emily Henderson. Large clear pure white; early.

Flora Norton. The best clear light blue.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Splendid primrose-yellow; extra large.

Jeanie Gordon. Large bright rose standard, shaded cream.

King Edward VII. The best dark red.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. Best of all lavender varieties; extra large.

Lord Roseberry. Rosy magenta; fine form, very free flowering.

Lottie Eckford. White, edges of both standard and wings a clear heliotrope-blue.

Lovely. Beautiful shade of soft shell-pink.

Mont Blanc. The best forcing sort; pure white, good size, bears profusely.

Miss Wilmot. Richest orange-pink, delicately shaded rose; very large flower.

Navy Blue. Standard brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet.

Othello. Deep maroon. The best dark sort; of fine form and size.

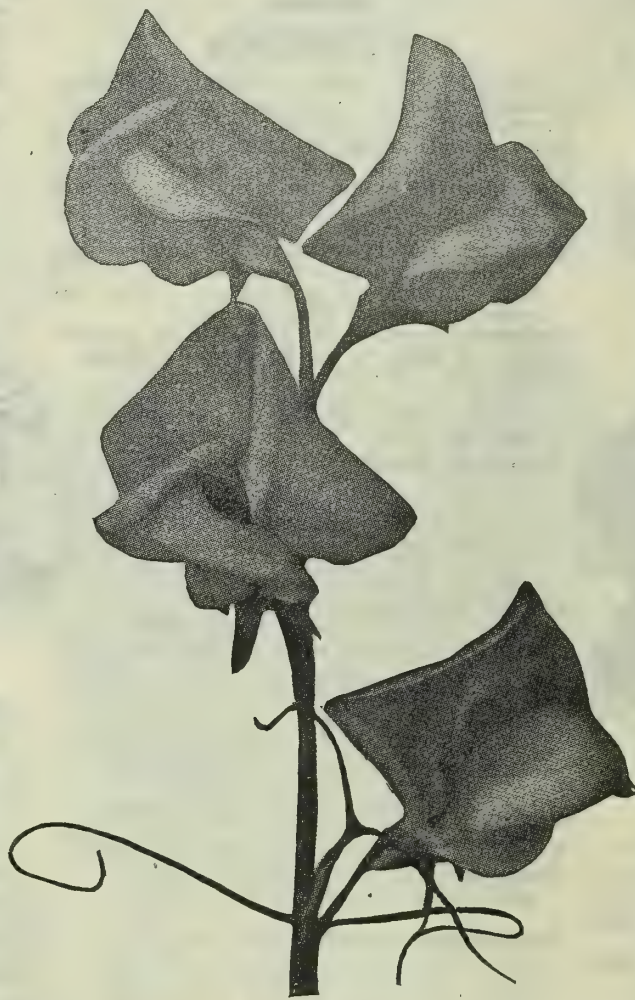
Prima Donna. Exquisite soft pink; large flower, profuse bloomer.

Prince of Wales. Bright deep rose; a grand flower.

Stella Morse. Deep cream, shading to primrose.

Venus. Soft buff-pink; standard shaded rosy pink.

Gladys Unwin—The finest pink sweet pea in existence. The large bold flower, with open, round, prettily waved or crinkled standards, has received unstinted admiration both in this country and in Europe. Fully 75 per cent. of the flower stems yield four blooms each. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.



Sweet Peas.

BUSH SWEET PEAS

A bush or half-dwarf form of sweet peas, midway in growth between the running and Cupid sorts. They are of perfect bush form, 15 to 18 inches high, and produce a mass of bloom at the top of the plant. Require no support when grown in rows, but single plants should be staked. All colors mixed. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.

CUPID SWEET PEAS

Distinct as possible from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1½ feet across. Of very neat, compact bushy habit, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses.

White Cupid. Large pure white flowers. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.

Pink Cupid. Pure bright rose-pink. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.

Cupid, Mixed Colors. Contains all the known colors and varieties of Cupids, and in many respects is like our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.

MIXED SWEET PEAS

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXTURE

A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size of flowers and beauty

of forms, no other mixture can possibly surpass our "Special Mixed." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Large Flowering Mixed. A very good mixture containing all the older varieties, and will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 7 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.

Double Sweet Peas. Have divided or multiplied standards, sometimes three and even four, each as large as a single blossom. About 75 per cent. come double. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

Contains more than one hundred different varieties of easily grown and pretty flowers, mostly annuals, no runners. For fence-corners, unsightly spots in the garden, roadsides, kindergartens and school-yards, this mixture is very effective, yielding a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.50.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

—A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Quickly exterminates insects, prevents mildew and lice on roses, and helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers the entire year. Absolutely safe to handle. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gallons.

Bulbs for Spring Planting.

Should our stock of any variety be sold out, we will send one most closely resembling the sort ordered.

Cannas—French cannas are among our finest bedding plants. We offer a selected list of first class varieties. Price, each 15 cts.; 2 for 25 cts.; dozen \$1.00; postage 5 cts. each extra.

AUSTRIA.—5 feet. Pure canary yellow; few red spots in throat; orchid flowered.

ALLEMANNIA.—5 feet. Orange-red bordered with yellow; orchid flowered.

ALPHONSE BOUVIER.—6 feet. Deep velvety crimson.

ALSACE.—4 feet. Pale sulphur, changing to white.

CHAS. HENDERSON.—4 feet. A fine crimson bedding variety

EGANDALE.—4 feet. Bronze foliage; flowers cherry red.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN.—4 feet. Rich golden yellow, spotted with red.

ITALIA.—5 feet. Bright orange scarlet, with broad yellow border; orchid flowered.

MAD. CROZY.—4 feet. Crimson scarlet, bordered with yellow.

PAUL MARQUANT.—3 feet. Deep salmon; extra large.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.—4 feet. Scarlet; canary yellow border

SALMON QUEEN.—5 feet. A pleasing shade of salmon.

MIXED CANNAS.—All colors, each 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; doz. 80 cts. Postage 5 cts. each extra.

Caladiums—Caladium Esculentum is a most effective plant for lawns and groups. Easily grown requiring good soil and plenty of water. Fancy leaved caladium may be grown in window boxes, greenhouses or outdoors. Plant when the ground is warm, in a partially shaded situation in rich soil.

ESCULENTUM (Elephant's Ear).—Extra large bulbs, each 15 cts.; dozen \$1.50; medium size bulbs, each 10 cts.; dozen \$1.00. Postage extra, large bulbs 8 cts. each, medium bulbs 5 cts. each.

FANCY LEAVED.—Each 20 cts.; 3 for 50 cts., postpaid.



Gladiolus.

Gladiolus—One of the most attractive summer-flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.

SCARLET AND RED.—Each 5 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

WHITE AND LIGHT.—Each 5 cts.; dozen 30 cts.; 100, \$2.25.

PINK SHADES.—Each 5 cts.; dozen 25 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

STRIPED AND VARIEGATED.—Each 5 cts.; dozen 30 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

YELLOW.—Each 5 cts.; dozen 40 cts.; 100, \$3.50.

MIXED, EXTRA LARGE BULBS.—Each 5 cts.; dozen 20 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

MIXED, SECOND SIZE BULBS.—3 for 10 cts.; dozen 15 cts.; 100, \$1.10.

Postage 5 cts. per dozen extra.



Dahlia.

Dahlias—We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom and will please the most particular dahlia lover.

Large roots 15 cts. each; 2 for 25 cts.; \$1.50 per dozen. Postage 5 cts. each extra.

A. D. LIVONI (Show).—Soft pink; petals quilled; full center.

ARABELLA (Show).—Pale primrose, shaded old rose and lavender.

BRUNHILDE (Cactus).—Deep rich plum color.

CATHERINE DUER (Decorative).—Bright crimson scarlet.

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE (Cactus).—A blending of amber and salmon pink. Very fine.

J. H. JACKSON (Cactus).—The largest and finest deep rich velvety maroon.

KRIEMHILDE (Cactus).—Brilliant pink, shading to white at the center.

LYNDHURST (Decorative).—Bright scarlet; large perfectly formed flowers.

MRS. CHAS. TURNER (Decorative).—Pure yellow.

MRS. H. J. JONES (Fancy Cactus).—Deep crimson with broad white stripe through center.

NYMPHÆA (Decorative).—Exquisite light pink, shading lighter toward the center.

ORANGE KING (Decorative).—Rich glowing orange.

PROF. MANSFIELD (Decorative).—Golden yellow, shading to red, white tipped; very large.

PERLE D'OE (Decorative).—Best white; exquisite chrysanthemum form.

SIEGFRIED (Cactus).—Beautiful rich cream white; large.

STANDARD BEARER (Cactus).—Rich fiery scarlet.

SYLVIA (Decorative).—White shaded to soft pink on outer petals.

UNCLE TOM (Cactus).—Jet black, passing to maroon.

WINSOME (Cactus).—The finest large white cactus variety.

ZULU (Decorative).—Deep maroon with black shadings.

MIXED DAHLIAS.—A splendid mixture of more than a hundred varieties. Each 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; doz. 90 cts.. Postage 5 cts. each extra.

Madeira Roots—One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly, 20 feet or more. Each 5 cts.; dozen 30 cts.; postage 5 cts. per dozen extra.

Tuberose—Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or hotbeds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water. Postage 10 cts. per dozen extra.

EXCELSIOR PEARL.—Perfectly double flowers. Extra large bulbs. 5 cts. each; 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.50 per 100.

ALBINO.—A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up 2 to 5 stalks, bearing large, pure white flowers. Each 5 cts.; doz. 35 cts.

VARIEGATED LEAVED.—The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. Each 5 cts.; dozen 35 cts.

Wood's High Grade Clover Seed.

The Red and Mammoth Clovers have turned out full yields of fine, high grade seed the past year, the first year that we have had full crop year for several years past. Present prices of seed are very reasonable, and should induce much more extensive seedings. Spring is the best time to sow clovers, and they can be sown to advantage on all fall-sown grains, running a light harrow over the field to give a slight covering to the seed. Our farmers should take every opportunity to sow all the land possible in clover, at the present reasonable prices of the seed, as there is no crop that equals it as a combined hay and grazing crop and permanent improver of the soil.

Best Time and Method of Seeding.

All of the clovers can be sown with equal chances of success either in the spring or fall, excepting Crimson, Burr and Japan Clovers. Japan Clover is adapted only for seeding in the spring, while Crimson and Burr Clovers are for late summer or fall seeding only. A great many farmers sow the Red, Mammoth and Alsike Clovers on their wheat or other fall-sown grain during the month of March, running a light harrow over the grain crop so as to roughen the soil, then sowing the seed, and then running the harrow again across the field, so as to give the clover a light covering. This harrowing does not injure the grain crop, but really benefits it, almost acting like a cultivation to these crops. After the wheat or other grain is cut off, if too many weeds spring up, they should be cut off with the mower, so as not to smother out the clover.

Clover is also sown on grain fields in the spring, from the middle of February to the middle of March, while the land is frozen or covered with snow. When the land thaws out, the seed sinks in and is covered sufficiently, and it grows off when the mild weather comes on.

The Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Crimson Clovers are also quite largely sown at the last working of corn, and this is an excellent time for seeding. Sown at this time, these clovers will yield full cuttings the following season, and the chances for securing stands of clover when sown at this time are found by experience to be fully equal to, if not better than sowing at any other time.

Japan Clover is adapted only for spring and summer seeding, and should not be sown before the middle of March, as it requires warm weather to germinate satisfactorily. The best months for seeding Alfalfa, or Lucerne, are March and September. Alfalfa, or Lucerne, should always be sown by itself, and not with any other grass, clover or grain crop.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE in seeding both Clover and grass seeds, and it is always better to prepare the land some time previous to seeding. The land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and re-harrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible; then sow your grass and clover seed, covering with a light or brush harrow, or a roller is best if the ground is not too wet. Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, and, if sown on land that is too freshly prepared, or is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed-bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly upon our customers as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

FOR LATE SUMMER AND FALL SEEDINGS, it is better to prepare the land and then wait for a good rain to fall upon the prepared soil before seeding. As soon after a good rain has fallen as the land is dry enough, run a harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, and then sow your grass and clover seed, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not too wet.

GRASS AND CLOVER SPECIAL.—To customers who desire fuller information about Grasses and Clovers, we will take pleasure in mailing a copy of our "Grass and Clover Special." It contains much valuable information, and several special articles on Grasses and Clovers. If you are interested, don't hesitate to write for it. We will cheerfully mail it free upon request.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium pratense*.)

The price of Red Clover the coming season is likely to be lower than for years, and it should result in very much larger and more extensive seedings of this valuable farm crop than ever before. Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil wherever it is grown. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced. Red Clover is perennial, and will yield crops several years from the one seeding, and on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay, it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing these three grasses together will give larger yields and of better quality hay than sowing either alone. It is also largely sown with other grasses, both for headings of Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Timothy. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

Present Price Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, lb. 12 cts.; bushel \$6.50. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time or fill orders sent us at lowest prevailing price.

My Clover Seed which I bought from you last year has given me entire satisfaction. I have the largest and best fields of Clover in the County.—JOHN S. JONES, Wake County, N. C.

I bought \$50. worth of grass and Clover seed of you last spring, and I have as fine a stand as I ever saw.—JAS. BLYTHE, Swain Co., N. C.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER.

This, like the Red Clover, is a perennial, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herd's Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding.

Present Price Trade Mark Brand Mammoth or Sapling Clover, 12 cts. lb.; \$6.75 bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices or fill orders at lowest prevailing prices at time order is received.



RED CLOVER.

THE LOW PRICE OF CLOVER SEED
this year should induce liberal seedings
on a more extensive scale than
for years past.

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*)

Alsike Clover is recommended both for sowing with Timothy and also with the Red and Mammoth Clovers, as well as for a Crop by itself.

The use of Alsike Clover is increasing rapidly. The particular advantages claimed for Alsike Clover are that it lasts longer, is hardier, standing adverse conditions both of summer and winter weather better than the ordinary clovers, and is also better adapted for grazing purposes. It is somewhat similar in growth and appearance to Red Clover, but has a lighter colored bloom. A good many of our farmers have in recent years been sowing Alsike Clover in mixture, both with the Red and the Mammoth, claiming that it tends to insure good stands and better crops of clover than sowing the Red or the Mammoth alone. When sowing Alsike alone, sow at the rate of 6 or 8 lbs. per acre; sown in mixtures with other grasses or clovers, 4 or 5 lbs. per acre is sufficient.

Present price Trade Mark Brand Alsike Clover, lb. 18c.; bu. (60 lbs.) \$10.00. Price fluctuates. Will fill orders sent to us at lowest prevailing prices or will quote prices at any time.

I have had very good success with the Alsike Clover seed I bought of you, and shall want some more of it next spring. I like it better than the red clover, because it will grow on lighter soil and make finer hay, too.—HENRY HARDER, Amelia Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1908.

Alsike Clover succeeds well with us in North Alabama. I think well of it as a pasture grass, but can hardly say that it will take the place of red clover as a hay; but we succeed in getting and keeping a stand, whereas we have failed on Red Clover for several years. I have now about 75 acres of it.—W. F. GARTH, Madison Co., Ala., Oct. 19, 1907.

The Alsike Clover bought of you last spring was sown on grain in February, on which orchard grass had been sown in the fall. It came up finely, and when the wheat was cut, it was a thick mat, covering the ground entirely. I did not pasture it for several months. I turned stock on it the 15th of October. At that time, it was the finest field of clover in the neighborhood, standing twelve inches or more in height, and most of it in bloom. I consider it a fine clover for this section. Will sow more in the spring.—JAMES C. ROSS, Shenandoah Co., Va., November 11, 1907.

The Alsike Clover has been grown by myself and others in this section, and we are greatly pleased with it. The skin is smaller and not so woody as that of the red clover, and the same measure of seed covers two or three times as much ground. We prefer mixing it with the red clover seed, however; about one of alsike to four of the red.—DR. J. R. HUMPHREY, Loudoun Co., Va., November 7, 1907.

White Clover (*Trifolium repens*)

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures, and is indigenous to the soils throughout this section. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Succeeds and does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre. It is better, however, sown in mixture

with other grasses. See our Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67.

Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** seed, lb. 25 cts.; 10 lbs. and over 22 cts. per lb. Special prices on large lots.

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza striata*)

Japan Clover makes one of the most important and valuable grazing crops all throughout the South. Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a combination of Red Top (Herd's Grass) with Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedge and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shade of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable. It is best not to graze it too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils, it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage, and at the same time, improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent. Sow at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. **Lb. 25 cts.; bu. of 25 lbs. \$5.00.**

I have sown Japan Clover for several years, and never failed to get a good stand on poor corn land, and after it is started it grows spontaneously. It makes good grazing. For poor land it is the best Clover a farmer can sow. With Japan Clover seed, I sow Red Top seed on poor land, and on improved land, I sow Red Clover seed and Orchard Grass.—DANIEL J. PAYNE, St. Mary Co., Md., February 7, 1904.

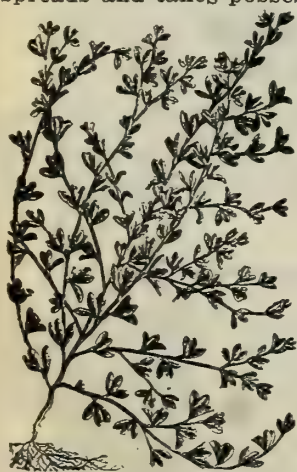
Japan Clover is an important plant, and it is never found intruding itself upon cultivated fields. It does not want any plow about its roots. It will grow on the uncultivated lands, on the roadsides and on abandoned lands, making pasturage almost as good as cultivated clover. The *Agriculturist* thinks it one of the greatest boons that has been brought to the land owners of America.—*Southern Agriculturist*.

I bought half a bushel of Japan Clover seed from you through Mr. Brown last spring, sowed it on four acres of land, on broom-sedge with grass. That I sowed with grass made fine grazing; what I put on the broom-sedge killed the broom-sedge out. I think it fine for poor land.—C. W. BILLUPS, Mathews Co., Va., March 16, 1907.

The Japan Clover from seed sown last spring was very satisfactory. Isowed about a gallon of seed per acre, and has a good stand. It is fine for grazing. Grows to a height of twelve to sixteen inches. It thrives on the poorest land, as well as on the most fertile, and is a good improver. Owing to an unusually late season, however, the seed did not mature. I will sow more of it next year.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va., Oct. 22, 1907.



Alsike Clover.



Japan Clover.

CRIMSON CLOVER, adapted only for late summer and fall seeding

Farmers should take every available means of sowing all their vacant lands in Crimson Clover, as it makes a fine winter cover crop—an excellent grazing crop during the winter and early spring—the earliest green feed—a good early forage crop and a splendid soil-improving crop to plow under early, to be followed by corn, cotton or other crops of the same year.

A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is equal to an application of stable manure. It makes land rich and mellow, fills it with humus or vegetable matter and increases the yield of corn, cotton or other crops which follow it, to a wonderful extent. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast, in July, August or September. Crimson Clover is very successfully sown at the last working of corn, cotton or similar crops.

Trade Mark Crimson Clover Seed—the best quality obtainable—lb. 8 cts.; bushel \$3.75.

LATE WHITE-BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER.—Same as regular Crimson, only has white bloom instead of crimson. Later than the regular Crimson, but makes a larger growth. More desirable for hay and forage. The white blooms contrast with the dark green foliage, and make a beautiful appearance in the fields. **Trade Mark Brand Seed, lb. 10 cts.; bushel \$4.50.**

BURR CLOVER

Adapted for fall and summer seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer comes fully on. After once being seeded, it reseeds itself and improves in growth and appearance each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, and the combination of the two makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasturage. Fuller information in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August.

Trade Mark Brand quality, clean seed; pound 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over 15 cts. per lb.

MELILOTUS OR WHITE BOKHARA.—Used largely for bees; also a good soil improved. **Pound 20 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 15 cts. per lb.**

INOCULATED CLOVER SEED

We can supply any of the Clovers—Red, Mammoth, White, Alsike, etc.—inoculated with the bacteria required for the best growth and development. The price for inoculating the seed in 100-lb. lots and over at 3½ cents per lb.; in less quantities, 4 cents per lb. This in addition to the price of the seed.

Inoculation is not necessary on land that has been previously grown to the clovers; but on land that is deficient in the bacteria for their best development and growth, the sowing of inoculated seed is likely to prove of decided benefit in securing a better stand and better crops. Our seed inoculation is done by an expert agricultural chemist in our own employ, and from cultures procured from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Inoculated Clover Seed—Experience of our Customers

My Inoculated Red Clover is fully three times as large, at this time of the season, as that inoculated, though this has been an awfully hard fall on all clovers, and all stands have been reduced fully one-half on account of the exceedingly dry weather. I expect to re-sow all in February. I am strictly a convert to inoculation. I sowed the clover on as poor red land as you ever saw.—**GEO. M. PHIFER, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1906.**

Last fall Mr. Parr, of this place, got me some of your Winter Oats. At the same time I got direct from you a quantity of Inoculated Clover seed. The oats and clover were sown September 15, 1905. In the spring of 1906 I sowed more clover seed, also obtained from you. Very little of the oats could be cut with the binder, and the clover was as tall as the oats. It is a perfect mat of clover, and I have had it cut with a mower for hay. My land is right on the Southern Railway, and you ought to have a sign up, saying that this clover is supplied by your firm. All the clover I used was inoculated.—**EDGAR FREEMAN, Culpeper County, Va., July 9, 1906.**

The Inoculated Clover seed I bought from you in March, 1907, was sown on land that I have been sowing in clover for fifteen years without success, as it would all die in summer. Not so this time; so I have the finest stand, to date, I have ever seen, and the only stand in this neighborhood that I know of.—**J. B. MORGAN, Nottoway Co., Va., March 4, 1908.**



Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower

FOR SOWING SEED GRAIN, CLOVER SEED, ETC.

The best seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows uniformly and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars, giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. **Price, \$3.00.**

Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower

The Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower is giving universal satisfaction wherever used, and is claimed to be the strongest, neatest and most effective hand seed-sower made. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy grass seed, etc. Under ordinary conditions it will sow at a round about as follows: Wheat or rye, 50 feet; clover, flax or millet, 40 feet; grass seed, 24 to 36 feet.

This is a low-priced seeder, but does very effective work, and while the Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower will probably prove a better implement in the long run, especially where much seeding is to be done. **Price of Premier Seed-Sower, \$1.25.**

The Premier Broadcast Seed-Sower I bought of you last spring gives perfect satisfaction. It is a great labor saver over the old way of sowing by hand.—**E. S. LINVILLE, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 190**

I purchased from you last spring a Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower, and shortly after getting it I seeded with a field of 16 acres to timothy and clover. From this little experience I find that it works charmingly, is easily operated, and throws the seeds evenly to the ground. The field shows a splendid stand of grass. Compared with the old way, it saved at least three-fourths of the labor.—**M. J. KESTER, Monroe Co., W. Va., Oct. 29, 1907.**

I am very much pleased with the Cahoon Broadcast Seed-Sower I bought of you last spring. It gives entire satisfaction. It is a great labor-saver over the old way. I sowed about one-hundred acres last spring, and got the best and most even stand I ever got of grass and clover.—**JAMES A. Mc-BEE, Knox Co., Tenn., Oct. 24, 1907.**

ALFALFA or LUCERNE

The money-making crop. Three hundred acres on one farm in Virginia yields more net profit per acre than any other crop.

The acreage devoted to Alfalfa is increasing very rapidly all through the Southern and Middle States, as wherever it succeeds it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. On farms both in Virginia and other States, where Alfalfa has been successfully grown, farmers are increasing their acreage to a very considerable extent, as it is proving to be one of the surest and largest yielding and most nutritious hay crops that can be put in. After it is once well established it lasts for years, yielding as much as four or five cuttings per season of most excellent and nutritious hay, which is readily salable at top prices. Lands in the Western States that are well set in Alfalfa sell readily at from \$100 to \$200 per acre, so that a crop of this kind pays for a little extra care and preparation to secure good stand and good crops. It is better to have five acres well set in Alfalfa with thorough preparation, than to attempt to put in ten acres without first-class preparation.

Alfalfa will succeed and do well on any good loamy soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter or be well enriched by the liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. A heavy application of lime is also of decided benefit. It is also decidedly preferable to sow it on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant, and will give best results on soils of this character.

A FIRM SEED-BED IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.—For information in regard to preparation in this connection, we would call attention to the information given under the heading of "Clover Seed," on page 58.

Alfalfa can be advantageously sown in this section in the spring, any time from the middle of March through April. Further South, earlier seedings are advisable. In Ohio and some of the Western States, May and early in June are favorite times for seeding, but in this section it should be put in earlier. A satisfactory stand secured from spring seeding will furnish one or two good cuttings this year, and full cuttings the following year. Alfalfa should always be cut before coming into full bloom, and from seed sown either last fall or this spring, the first cutting should be made even before it reaches this stage of development. Cutting thickens Alfalfa, provided it is done before the plant attains its full growth, and it not only makes better quality of hay, but causes it to stool out better, thus thickening the root growth and stooling-out properties. The seed is usually sown broadcast, at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre. When sown in the fall, August and September are the best months for seeding.

Price, Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa seed, per lb. 20 cts.; per bushel, about \$10.50.

Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request. Our Trade Mark Brand Alfalfa is the best grade, strong-germinating seed, tested and examined by ourselves, both for purity and germination, and is entirely free from dodder.



Alfalfa.



Plants of Alfalfa inoculated and uninoculated sown at the same time.

Your alfalfa seed has given me entire satisfaction. I have cut five times this year and will get another light cutting. Being a pioneer with alfalfa in my community, I have been instrumental in some orders you get for seed. I always recommend your house, as your seed has always proved satisfactory.—THOS. L. MOORE, Greenwood Co., S. C., Sept. 16, 1908.

I have one acre of Alfalfa. Have stored over four tons of dry hay this year, and the fifth cutting will be ready to cut this month. My dairy cattle will leave all kinds of good feed for alfalfa.—G. H. HAINES, Madison Co., Ala., August 12, 1907.

I have obtained from your seed what everybody in this county who has seen it says is the best stand of alfalfa they have ever seen. A large grower of alfalfa from Ohio who saw my field some days ago, pronounced it the most regular stand he had ever seen. In the field of ten acres, there is not a missing place.—MILTON L. VEASEY, Somerset Co., Md., January 25, 1908.

"Two years ago, my overseer made with paid hands, 253 bales of cotton costing in money outlay for labor \$4,500, and bringing on the market \$10,575. In 1901, the same man with the same labor on poorer land, harvested 1,100 tons of alfalfa, selling, in car load lots for \$15.00 per ton, or a total of \$16,500, with a money outlay for labor and machinery-repairs of 1,500. Of the cotton crop, 45 per cent. of the gross value was required to get it ready for market; of the alfalfa, only 10 per cent."

My Alfalfa seeded in 1905 was mown four times in 1906, and in May, 1907. It is growing finely. I am well pleased with the crop, and shall increase the acreage.—DR. H. V. DUNSTON, Bertie County, N. C., June 12, 1907.

I just must write you of my little patch of alfalfa that I planted on April 13th with the seed bought of you. There is only 1½ acres of it, but it is beautiful, and will soon be ready to cut. It is admired by all who see it. It is *all alfalfa*. A friend who has failed with his alfalfa, from seed bought elsewhere, was looking at my little patch yesterday, and was just delighted to see it, and declared that he would buy of you and try again this fall. So I hasten to beg that you send him your catalogue. The alfalfa which he planted came pepper-grass and dodder. I shall put in eight acres more next spring, nothing hindering.—MRS. LULA SANFORD, Lowmes Co., Ala., June 3, 1907.

INOCULATED ALFALFA SEEDS

We are prepared to supply Alfalfa Seed inoculated with the proper bacteria cultures necessary for its best growth and development at an extra cost of 3½ cts. per lb. in 100-lb. lots and over; 4 cts. per lb. in less quantities. This is in addition to the cost of the Alfalfa seed. Land well set in Alfalfa is better than a bank account, producing continuously increasing crops for years to come, so that it is worth a little trouble and expense to secure first class stand.

Wood's High Grade Grass Seed.

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS ARE HIGH-GRADE, NEW CROP SEEDS, carefully selected and tested, so as to be sure of supplying seeds only of first-class germination and of the best qualities that it is possible to obtain. The satisfaction which our seeds have given has caused our business in these seeds to become one of the largest in this country. Handling grass and clover seeds in the large quantities we do, enables us to supply them at the lowest prices possible for the best quality of seeds.

Seeding Grass and Clover Seeds.

THE BEST TIME in the spring is from the middle of February to the middle of April. A good, firm seed-bed is of prime importance, and, to secure this, the ground should be well and deeply plowed some time previous to seeding if possible. It should then be harrowed and reharrowed several times, so as to put it in first-class condition. After the ground is in good tilth, the seed should be carefully sown, either by hand or using the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower—the latter the best—and then cover by rolling; or, if a roller is not available, by a light or brush-drawn harrow. Rolling is, however, preferable, as it firms the soil and does not cover the seed too deep. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than about an average of half an inch deep. Wood's Pure Animal Bone is the best fertilizer you can apply for grass and clover, as it is immediate and also lasting in its effect.

Grass and clover seeds can be very satisfactorily sown in the spring on fall-sown grain crops, and the grain crops are materially benefited by the preparation necessary for covering the grass seed. The best method is to run a harrow over the wheat, oats or other grain crop, then sow the seed, and then run the harrow crosswise over the field, so as to give slight covering. This harrowing and cross-harrowing does not injure the grain crops, but really benefits them, acting as a cultivation for these crops. A good firm seed-bed is also secured for the grass and clover seeds, our experience with grass and clover sown in this way has been very satisfactory, both as regards increased grain crops and a good stand of the grass. A top dressing of fertilizer can be applied at the same time the grass seed is sown, very beneficially.

September is the best month for seeding grasses and clovers in the fall, although they can safely be put in up to the middle of October. If sown after that time, it is better to defer sowing clover until the spring, although Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Timothy and similar grasses, can be satisfactorily put in up to the first of November in the eastern part of the Carolinas and further South.

THE DESCRIPTIONS that we give in this Catalogue are especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

WRITE FOR GRASS AND CLOVER SPECIAL.—To those who desire further information, we will take pleasure in sending a copy of our "Grass and Clover Crop Special." This contains special articles on grasses, and much other valuable information of special interest.

PRICES ON GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS FLUCTUATE.—The prices named are those ruling at the time this Catalogue is printed. We will quote prices at any time, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at ruling prices at the same time the order is received.

Orchard Grass

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the middle and southern states, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on uplands, loamy or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth, and is relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre, if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and one-half bushels of Orchard Grass and seven pounds of clover are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, lb. 20 cts.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$2.25; choice seed, bushel, \$2.10.** We will quote prices at any time upon request.



Orchard Grass

One of the best and most reliable pasturage grasses.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass. Also Called Evergreen Grass

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing and a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. It ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover.

The addition of five pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass Seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. **Price, lb. 18 cts. Trade Mark Brand seed, bus. \$1.80.** Price fluctuates. existing prices on request at any time.

Read what our customers have to say about this splendid Hay and Pasture Grass:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass has done fine for me this year. It grew five feet high, and made good hay. I think it just as good hay as Timothy, and heavier crop.—A. MUSTOE, Orange Co., Va., June 26, 1907.

I sowed two acres of the Tall Meadow Oat Grass I got from you last fall, and cut two crops. The first one was cut the last of August, and I got three tons. I think it a very fine grass.—F. D. MONCURE, Stafford County, Va.

While I think that Orchard Grass is fine for hay and pasture, I believe that Tall Meadow Oat Grass is better for meadow, as it grows so much larger than Orchard Grass in my section of the country. I raised Tall Meadow Oat Grass this year that was from 4 to 5 feet high. I think it is splendid meadow and hay grass.—L. B. PIERCE, Wilkes Co., N. C.



HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS. (*Bromus inermis*)

This grass is valuable for light or sandy soils, or dry situations. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom-sedge; hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. In our tests of this grass it does not prove equal to either Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass for sowing alone, but it is valuable for use in mixtures with other grasses. (See our Special Mixtures on pages 14 and 15.) It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. Sow at rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in spring or fall. **Lb. 18c.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.75.**

I think Brome Grass is a fine pasture grass for western North Carolina, and that farmers will get stands on droughty lands where other grasses fail. At least, that has been my experience, and I shall always sow Brome and Orchard Grasses for pasture.—W. T. RHODAMER, Haywood County, N. C.

VELVET BLUE GRASS (*Holcus Lanatus*)

The use of this grass is increasing to a considerable extent in the Valley of Virginia, some of the farmers in Rockbridge county, Va., having quite a considerable acreage of it. It is very highly appreciated, particularly as a pasturage grass. It starts early in the spring, being about the first grass to furnish pasturage, and it continues to furnish excellent pasturage up to June. Its growth starts again in August, and it furnishes very heavy grazing during the months of September and October, and it is considered to be a good fall fattener. When it heads out and seeds out, it is a very attractive grass in appearance, and every year we have customers who are impressed with it and send us specimens for identification, stating that they wish to get some of the seed. It will not yield as heavy crop of hay as Orchard Grass, and is not considered as nutritious for hay as it is for pasturage. It is considered, however, an excellent grass to use mixed with other grasses; it catches well on nearly all soils, and will hold and spread until plowed up. While we have usually considered this grass to be not equal in nutritive qualities to Orchard Grass, some farmers claim that they consider the hay equal to Orchard Grass hay. It is particularly well adapted for light and upland soils, and we recommend it in mixtures with Orchard and Tall Meadow Grass, particularly where it is desired to increase the yield of pasturage. **Lb. 15c.; bushel of 14 lbs. \$1.60.**

Hungarian, or Awnless Brome Grass.

(RED FESCUE *Festuca rubra*)

This makes a fine growth and thick turf, and is most valuable, both for pasturage and lawns. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre, if sown by itself. It is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. **Pound 30 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.** (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67.)

HARD FESCUE

A particularly desirable grass for lawn and pasturage mixtures. It is recommended particularly for lighter soils and shady situations. **Lb. 13 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 15 cts. per lb.**

CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL

A valuable pasturage grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hillsides. (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67). **Pound, 35 cts.**

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS (*Poa trivialis*)

A valuable pasturage and lawn grass, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. **Pound 30 cts.**

MEADOW FESCUE, or RANDALL GRASS, (*Festuca pratensis*)

This makes a most excellent hay and pasturage grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is also a splendid spring and summer grass, and usually makes more and thicker leafage than any other grass we have ever grown. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous district of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasturage and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasturage and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. When sown with Red Top and Timothy, sow one bushel (14 lbs.) Meadow Fescue, 5 lbs. Fancy Clean Red Top, and 6 lbs. Timothy per acre. Sown for a grazing mixture with Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, add half a bushel each of these two grasses. **Price, Trade Mark Brand, lb. 20 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$2.25.**

TALL FESCUE (*Festuca Elatior*.)

This is similar in growth to Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, but makes a taller and more leafy growth, and in some sections is becoming very popular. The seed is scarce and high at present, and the high price of the seed prevents its being grown on a more extended scale. **Price, per lb. 30 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 23 cts. per lb.**

I used some of your grass seed last year, and it is decidedly the best I have ever tried.—Mrs. JOHN S. HENDERSON, Rowan Co., N. C., Feb. 11, 1908.

SHEEP FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*)

A densely tufted perennial grass; roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds. It furnishes excellent grazing, and is well adapted both for lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, if sown by itself. (See Special Mixtures, pages 68 and 69.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. **Pound 20 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.75.**



Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass.

Timothy (*Phleum pratense*)



Timothy.

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loam, lowlands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed so well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soil of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of so much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one and a half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy in this section is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give the best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with, it both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay and will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck ((11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, 8 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, 5 lbs. clover, 5 lbs. Fancy Red Top, ½ bus. Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay or lowground soils. **Present price of our Trade Mark Brand, lb., 8 cts.; bushel of 45 lbs. about \$2.25.** Price fluctuates.

The Herd's Grass and Timothy Seed purchased of you has given perfect satisfaction. The seed has shown remarkable vitality. For low, damp soils I think them admirably adapted. I shall want more seed for fall seeding.—C. HARDY, Floyd County, Ga.

The Clover and Timothy I got of you last year were the nicest seeds I have ever bought. My neighbors say they will have to get their seeds from you hereafter.—C. R. RHODES, Orange County, Va.

Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*)

Kentucky Blue Grass seed is much lower in price this year than for several seasons past. Our stock of this seed is saved from one of the best crops grown in Kentucky, and we believe is of a very superior quality, both as regards cleanliness and high germination. Kentucky Blue Grass makes an excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter or spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre. **Fancy clean seed, lb. 25 cts.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.75.** Special prices in quantity.

CANADA BLUE GRASS (*Poa compressa*)

Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasturage grass. Our own experience with it has not been uniformly satisfactory, and, while it may give good results in mixtures, we would recommend to our customers in sections where it is untried and unknown to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it extensively. **Pound 18 cts.; bushel of 15 lbs. \$1.50.**

CREeping BENT GRASS (*Argrostis stolonifera*)

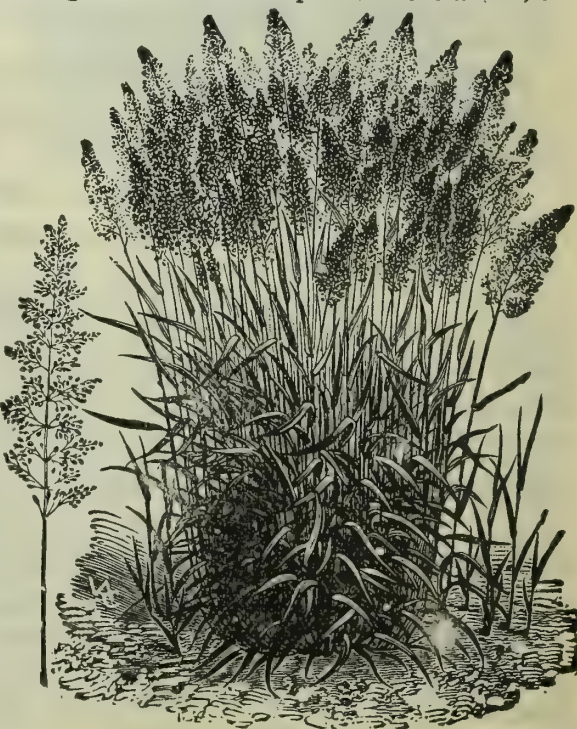
This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, pages 66 and 67). It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way; at the same time, it is easily eradicated if desired. When sown by itself sow 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. **Lb. 30 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 25 cts.**

Red Top or Herd's Grass

Red Top, or Herd's Grass, is proving one of the best and most satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It seems to be adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and it really succeeds better in moist situations than almost any other grass. After once being established, it thickens and improves year by year, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield and quantity each successive year. We believe it is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent hay or pasture. It seems indigenous to nearly all our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterward. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned for impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Cleaned Red Top as usually sold. It requires from 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Cleaned seed. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. of the Fancy Cleaned seed and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. **Trade Mark Brand, fancy seed, lb. 15 cts.** Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application.

The Red Top I bought of you two years ago has taken all the Clover and Timothy which were sown with it, and is as fine a piece of grazing land as I ever saw.—J. D. FITZPATRICK, Alleghany County, Va., February 19, 1907.

The Herd's Grass that I bought of you last fall is doing well, as it always does for me. I sow for pasturage principally. I never find any trouble to get a stand, as I do with some of the other grasses. It is a fine grass to hold hill land. For hay, I think it should be sown with Timothy and Red Clover.—C. S. HUTCHESON, Mecklenburg County, Va.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass.



Harvesting a field of Dallis Grass for hay in Georgia.

DALLIS GRASS, or *Paspalum dilatatum*

The photograph of a field of this grass given above was taken upon the farm of Mr. A. T. Dallis, of Georgia, who has been growing this grass successfully in that State for twenty years, and whose success and experience with the grass induced Prof. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture, to compliment Mr. Dallis by giving the grass the name of "Dallis Grass." Mr. Dallis writes us that his experience with this grass "runs back twenty years, and on suitable land it is the best grass we have for grazing and for hay. Can give you as many testimonials as you want from our most prominent men, in regard to the great value of this grass." We believe that Dallis Grass is destined to prove one of the most valuable and satisfactory grasses all throughout the South. It makes excellent hay and splendid grazing, and succeeds and makes its best growth during the warm weather, and has great drought-resisting qualities. Dallis Grass should not be sown as early as other grasses, as it requires warmth and moisture to germinate satisfactorily. If the ground is cold, it will lie in the ground until warm weather, so it is best not to seed it until the middle of March or early in April, so as to catch the spring and early summer rains. Sow at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre, on well prepared land. It comes up quickly, with favorable weather, and soon presents a thick, well-set stand. We strongly recommend to our farmers everywhere to sow at least a small patch of this valuable grass.

Price of *Paspalum Dilatatum*, package, 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.

"Stock are fond of *Paspalum* at any stage, when it is young or old. Even when it has seeded the stock eat it with evident relish. It furnishes the latest fall and earliest spring grazing that I know of. No winter has killed it since it has been under my observation, which has included four winters. It grows very luxuriantly on rich soil.—*Southern Farm Gazette*."

BERMUDA GRASS

One of the Most Valuable Southern Pasturage Grasses

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the South is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Fine crops of cowpeas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sod that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown the end of March or in April and May at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Do not sow too early, as the seed will not germinate in cool weather. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. **Pound, 50 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 45 cts. per lb.**

RYE GRASSES FOR SPRING PLANTING

The Italian and Perennial Rye Grasses are really the quickest growing of any of the grasses, and will furnish a quick growing, most nutritious and leafy pasturage, at the same time making very good hay grasses. On account of their quick, early growth, they should be a constituent part of nearly all hay and pasturage mixtures. They are really better adapted for fall seeding than for spring seedings; but, at the same time, give excellent results sown in the spring, where quick and early pasturage is desired. The Perennial is more lasting than the Italian, but the Italian will probably make quicker and larger growth early the first season than the Perennial. The low price of the seed and their excellent and quick germinating qualities are also a strong point in favor of the Rye Grasses.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

(*Lolium perenna*)

A quick-growing, very early maturing grass, which furnishes good grazing and hay, and does very well in mixtures with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. It makes the quickest growth of any of the grasses, and for a grass to make a quick, leafy sod, will give the most satisfactory results. This grass is also quite largely used as a lawn grass in the South in connection with Bermuda Grass, being sown on the scarified Bermuda sod in the fall, furnishing a quick and most excellent green sod all through the winter and spring until crowded out by the Bermuda the following summer. When sown by itself, sow 30 pounds per acre, either in the spring or fall. **Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. lb.**

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

(*Lolium perenna*)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed upon request. **Pound, 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts.**

We have used Italian Rye Grass for ten years with much success. It germinates easily and withstands the coldest winters. We generally use it in the following mixture, viz.: 20 lbs. orchard grass, 10 lbs. clover, 10 lbs. Italian Rye Grass, a total of 40 lbs. per acre. We have never sown any land without including the Italian Rye. Cattle are very fond of it.—GEO. L. PHIFER, Burke Co., N. C., June 21, 1906.

I wish you could see my clover and Italian Rye Grass. It is fine. I shall always buy my seeds from you, for I know what I am getting. I have ten acres; it is from six to eight inches high now.—MRS. H. P. HARRELL, Wake Co., N. C., April 8, 1907.

RESCUE or ARCTIC GRASS

(*Bromus unioloids*)

A valuable annual winter grass for the South, making nutritious fall, winter and early spring pasturage, and the earliest yield of hay. It is adapted only for fall seeding. **Price, per lb. 15 cts.; in 100-lb. lots and over, 12 cts. per lb.**

The seeds that I ordered of you did well. The Bermuda Grass has taken a real nice start for the first season.—E. R. BRIGHT, McDowell Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1907.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

Yields from 50 to 100 per cent. more Hay and Grazing than sowing one or two Grasses or Clovers alone.

Wood's Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures give the very best and most satisfactory results to our customers, and our trade is increasing rapidly every year.

The advantage of sowing grasses and clover seeds in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent all through the South.

Where suitable mixtures are sown, the yield, both in hay and pasturage, is largely increased, over the sowing of one or two grasses alone. All experiments have conclusively proven the great advantages of sowing land in suitable grass mixtures.

We are the pioneer seedsmen in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been eminently satisfactory, resulting in largely increased crops both of hay and pasturage. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will take pleasure in advising them as to suitable grasses for their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to the same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and uses for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended. In all of our grass mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration.

We give below the kinds of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended.



Crop of Grass Mixtures cut for Hay

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown

Mixture No. 1

For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed as follows:

Perennial Rye Grass	Sheep Fescue
Hungarian Brome Grass	Meadow Fescue
White Clover	Orchard Grass
Red Clover	Fancy Red Top
Alsike Clover	Kentucky Blue
Velvet Grass	Canada Blue
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

I sowed last fall eight acres in your No. 1 and No. 2 Mixtures, which I am very much pleased with. In fact, it has been a surprise to me. There have been from 20 to 30 head of stock on it every day since the spring, and there is as fine grazing on it now as one could wish. I have had several of my neighbors to look at it.—J. T. BARHAM & Co., Southampton Co., Va., Sept. 9, 1908.

Four years ago I seeded a piece of heavy loam soil in your grass mixture No. 1, with the best results. I got a first-class stand, and it has afforded ample pasturage the year round since that time. Besides grazing it regularly, I have mowed it every year, curing a nice quantity of first-class hay for winter feeding. I am highly pleased with it.—J. T. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., June 8, 1907.

Mixture No. 2

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Fancy Red Top
Meadow Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Hungarian Brome	White Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

In the spring of 1906 and also 1907 I got from you 175 lbs. of your No. 2 Grass Mixture, and sowed on five acres of good land. I must say I am very much pleased. I have a magnificent stand on both pieces, and I could not ask for a better pasturage. I want to keep on sowing No. 2 until I get forty or fifty acres in pasture besides the forty acres I have in Bermuda.—GRAHAM T. RICHARDSON, Craven Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1907.

Mixture No 3

For heavy loam or clay soils. Composed of grasses as follows:

Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Fancy Red Top	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
White Clover	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sheep Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Timothy
Alsike Clover	Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

The No. 3 Grass Mixture I got of you last winter proved to be all you claim for it. I sowed it in March for pasture, but I got a fine lot of hay off it the last of June; and now it is most excellent pasture.—R. H. HENDERSON, Rutherford Co., Tenn., Oct. 22, 1907.

Mixture No 4

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Sheep Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Orchard Grass	Meadow Foxtail
Alsike Clover	Velvet Grass
Meadow Fescue	White Clover
Fancy Red Top	

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

Mixture No. 5

For wet bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass	Sheep Fescue
Herd's Grass	Velvet Grass
Italian Rye Grass	White Clover
Meadow Foxtail	Paspalum
Meadow Fescue	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat	Mammoth Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.



The Product of a Good Permanent Pasture

MIXTURES No. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed

Mixture No. 6

For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Composed as follows:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Hungarian Brome Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Clover
Alsike Clover	Fancy Red Top
Timothy	Meadow Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

The No. 6 Grass Mixture you shipped me last season has given highly satisfactory results. I take pleasure in recommending it for the soil it is especially prepared for.—W. T. BUTTERICK, Buncombe Co., N. C.

I intend, next Autumn, to sow some of your grass mixture for pasture, such as I did three years ago. It succeeded admirably with me, and made excellent pasture.—WM. C. EUSTIS, Loudoun Co., Va., April 15, 1907.

Mixture No. 7

For good loam soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Perennial Rye Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hungarian Brome Grass
Orchard Grass	Sheep Fescue
Herd's Grass	Red Clover
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

I sowed your No. 7 Grass Mixture with wheat last fall, and have a good stand, and it is looking O. K.—S. L. SMITH, Franklin County, Va., June 10, 1907.

The Grass Mixture which I got from you is just fine. Will make more than twice as much hay per acre as any other grass sown beside it.—J. T. KIOUR, Fayette Co., W. Va., July 8, 1907.

I have a fine stand of grass from your No. 3 Mixture sown last spring. The summer has been unusually dry on it. I was much pleased with all the garden seed I bought of you last spring.—J. W. WINSTON, Mecklenburg Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

Mixture No. 8

For heavy loam or clay soil. Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Orchard Grass	Fancy Red Top
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Alsike Clover
	Timothy

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Pound, 15 cts.; 100 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.

I have several times used your No. 2 Grass Mixture for establishing a permanent pasture, and find it excellent. I have now a very fine pasture of the No. 2 Grass Mixture from your seed sown last October, on which I have been pasturing my horses and mules for the last month.—R. W. WHARTON, Beaufort Co., N. C., June 10, 1907.

The No. 3 Grass Mixture gotten from you last winter was planted late, but came up well and grew beautifully. It is now a thick sod, and a nice pasture.—Mrs. W. E. EPPES, Habersham Co., Ga., Oct. 21, 1907.

Mixture No. 9

For moist bottom land. Composed of the following grasses:

Herd's Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Paspalum

Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 14 cts. lb.; 100 lbs. 12½ cts. per pound.

Your No. 9 Grass Mixture has proved very satisfactory. I have two cows and fourteen hogs on an acre the past two months, and there is a fine growth of grass there now. I shall want more this fall.—H. M. JOHN, Robeson Co., N. C., June 20, 1908.

I sowed your No. 9 Grass Mixture on bottom land last year, and am glad to say it has surpassed my expectations.—F. B. WATSON, JR., Pittsylvania Co., Va., Feb. 28, 1908.

I have two acres of your Grass Mixture No. 9, and it has a fine stand; a perfectly green mat.—CHAS. ROUGHTON, Tyrell Co., N. C., Feb. 12, 1907.

The Grass Mixture No. 9 I got from you two years ago made me more hay than I ever got from the same meadow. I am well pleased with it.—T. E. REYNOLDS, Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 9, 1907.

Park Meadow Mixture (No. 10)

A most desirable and valuable mixture, especially adapted where it is desired to put lands down in permanent grass fields. This mixture contains a larger variety of grasses than any of our mixtures, and is admirably adapted both for permanent pasturage and hay, making a thick-set turf which makes a fine appearance for large parks or meadows. We have sold this mixture to our customers now for several years past, with the most satisfactory results, and it has been used on large scale on some of our most beautiful suburban farms throughout this and other sections. Our Park Meadow Mixture, on account of the greater number of grasses contained in it, is adapted to a greater variety of soils than any of our other mixtures. We would recommend it for use on any soils, excepting possibly very light soils, or heavy low grounds. On account of the large number of grasses contained in this mixture, it should be sown a little thicker than the ordinary mixtures, and if properly sown and well put in, will furnish excellent continuous grazing throughout the year, or very large and satisfactory yields of hay.

We would recommend that it be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre. Price, per lb. 20 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 18 cts. per lb; in 100-lb. lots and over, 17 cts. per lb.

I am very much pleased with the Park Meadow which I bought from you in the spring. It is the prettiest grass there is anywhere around here, and I think it cannot be beaten for the purpose it is intended for. Shall want more next spring.—J. W. COLBOURN, Accomac Co., Va.

In my experience I do not see where there could be any improvement in your No. 9 Grass Mixture.—CHAS. WM. SCHAEFFER, Montgomery Co., Va., Nov. 12, 1907.

The No. 8 Grass Mixture I got from you last spring made a fine sod and is satisfactory in every respect. I do not think that for moist lands your No. 9 Grass Mixture can be excelled.—GEO. A. FAIR, Bradley Co., Tenn., Oct. 19, 1907.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED

Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds are combinations of grasses best adapted for the different purposes for which they are recommended. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds, of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions, the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers, of their experience with our lawn grass seed. For beautiful, velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the summer, Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is the best that can be used. For parks or large lawns where it is desired to use the grass for pasture purposes also, Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass will give excellent results. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring, it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Our Special Lawn Circular, telling how to prepare the soil, sow the seed and care for lawns, will be mailed free upon request.



Residence of one of our North Carolina customers showing the beautifying effect of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

This will form a rich, deep green velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. **Price per qt. 25 cts.; if sent by mail, 30 cts.; 4 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00; 100-lb. lots and over, 19 cts. lb.**

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass is all that we desired. Our yard is a mass of green all the year round. Everyone admires it, and we tell them it is Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass—to get it, etc.—JAMES H. JOHNSTON, Mecklenburg Co., N. C., May 20, 1908.

My lawn is now beautiful, from the Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed purchased of you last fall. We are delighted.—MRS. A. A. RAYLE, Oglethorpe Co., Ga., April 7, 1908.

About twelve months ago, I bought Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass; sowed it on my yard, and notwithstanding the dry weather last fall, it is now beautiful; a perfect stand. I would advise any one who wants a permanent lawn to use same.—J. L. EMERSON, Pittsylvania Co., Va., March 21, 1908.

I planted some of Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed in the fall, and it is fine. Want some more for another place.—PROF. C. B. WALLER, A. M., Ph. D., Wofford College Spartanburg Co., S. C.

Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass.

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 or 50 lbs. per acre. **Price, 25c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over 22c. per lb.; per bushel of 20 lbs. \$4.00.**

The Seeds I have bought of you are the best that I can get of any seed house, and I have tried several seedsmen. The mixture of lawn grass that I bought of you is looking fine.—J. W. COLBURN, Accomac Co., Va., November 6, 1907.

Your Permanent Lawn Grass Seed, sown July 15, is now a heavy sod. Have mowed it with the lawn mower twice. The growth of grass was simply phenomenal.—JOHN HOAGLAND, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.

Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture.

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot, dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other Lawn Mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 lb. to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. per acre. **Pound 30 cts.; 5-lb. lots and over, 25 cts. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 22 cts. lb.**

Wood's Lawn Enricher.

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks in obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used, both for top dressing and when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer, scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during droughts, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1,200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, 6 lbs. to each 300 square feet. **Price, 5-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; ton, \$48.00.**

Canada Field Peas.



Canada Field Peas

Specially valuable for a large yielding, early and most nutritious forage crop.

We recommend that our customers make more liberal seedings of the Canada Field Peas, but for the best results they must be sown early, and also be sown in connection with oats. Canada Field Pea Hay cures easily and makes the best and most nutritious feeds, which is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Under favorable circumstances it will yield more hay to the acre than any similar crop that can be seeded in the spring, and it makes a complete food, feeding grain being unnecessary when horses and cattle are fed oat-pea hay. These peas should be sown in January, February or early in March, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, and the same quantity of Rust-Proof or Spring Oats.

Price for best quality peas, about \$1.50 per bushel; cotton sacks, holding two bushels each, 18 cts. extra. Special price on large lots.

The Canada Pea-Oat Hay is a wonderful success with me, coming off in time for a crop of cow peas or soja beans.—C. W. C. HALL, Jackson Co., Ala., Oct. 6, 1908.

About the first of January of this year, we sowed ten bushels of your Canada Field Peas, with ten bushels of rust-proof oats, on ten acres of ground. We are pleased to state that the crop yielded us over fifteen tons of the finest dry forage we ever harvested, and all of our stock liked it. After cutting the Canada field pea forage, we sowed cow peas in the same field, which also yielded over 1½ tons of dry peavine hay to the acre. We are so well pleased with our experience in raising Canada field pea forage this year, that we intend sowing twenty acres to peas for an early forage crop for next year.—MAGNOLIA PLANTATION Co., Craven Co., N. C., Nov. 9, 1907.

I have been sowing Canada Field Peas for several years, and consider them one of the best forage crops that I can sow. They yield abundant crop, and come at a time in the season when feed is scarce and high; besides, they improve rather than diminish the land. I am going to sow this year in December with oats and cover deep, as I find they do the best to get them in earlier in December or very early in the spring. So often the land is wet early and not in condition to work. I follow the Canada pea with the black pea, using this rotation in preference to corn. I get more feed, and at the same time improve the land.—A. V. STURGEON, Nansemond Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1907.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH

This is one of the most valuable forage crops for the South, but requires to be sown in the fall for best results. Can be sown any time from July to October. Succeeds admirably sown at the last working of corn or cotton with winter oats or wheat. Should be sown at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre with one bushel of oats or three-fourths bushel of wheat. The oats or wheat helps to hold the vetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth. Our Fall Catalogue, issued August 1st, gives full information about Vetch. **Present price of Hairy Vetch, 1b. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. per lb. 100-lb. lots and over, 7½ cts. per lb. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.**

BEARDLESS SPRING BARLEY

This crop has been sown with very satisfactory results for two or three seasons past in this section and further South. It makes a quick-growing crop of most excellent and nutritious green feed, and is growing in popularity wherever it is used, and will also make a good grain crop, although its principal value is as an early, nutritious forage crop, either to feed green or to cure as hay. To cure for hay, it should be cut while the grain is in a milk state. Sow 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. **Price, \$1.50 per bushel.**

SEED WHEAT

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheat and other seeds for fall sowing, which we will take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

Dwarf Essex Rape.

This crop is very highly recommended for pasturage for sheep and cattle, furnishing most rich and nutritious pasturage within six to eight weeks from the time of sowing. The fattening properties of Rape are said to be very much better than those of clover. It also makes splendid green feed for poultry. In this section Rape can be successfully sown both in the spring and fall. For spring sowing, sow as early as you can conveniently get it in, the earlier the better, although it can be successfully seeded any time during March or April. Rape is best sown in drills, at the rate of 3 to 5 lbs per acre, or it can be sown broadcast, when from 6 to 8 lbs. per acre should be used.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—Found 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over 8 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots and over 7 cts. per lb.

I have never failed on a crop of Dwarf Essex Rape since I have lived in this section. I think there is nothing better for hogs in the fall and spring.—J. O. HARDIE, Guilford County, N. C., Nov. 11, 1907.

I have sown the Dwarf Essex Rape for several years, and like it very much for sheep and hogs. I sowed it in corn at the last cultivation and it made a good lot of pasturage after the corn was removed.—J. N. HANGER, Louisa Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

I am very much pleased with Dwarf Essex Rape. It grows well here, and I find that my hogs, cattle and ducks like it, and that the fattening properties are great. Intend to sow a great deal this season.—JAS. C. ALEXANDER, Sussex Co., Va., Oct. 14, 1907.

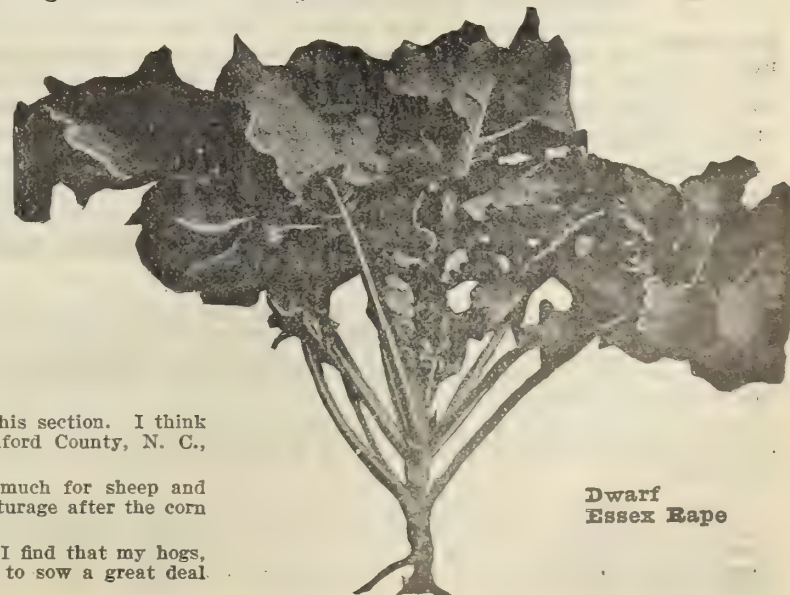
ENGLISH WINTER VETCH. (*Vicia sativa*)

Similar to the Hairy Vetch, and popular in some sections. This is the same as the Oregon Vetch, talked of in the agricultural papers last season. Adapted for fall seeding only. **Price, per lb. 7 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 5 cts. per lb.**

Spring Vetches do not give satisfactory growth in this section, so that we do not offer them.

WINTER RYE

Winter Rye is not adapted for sowing in the spring, except for grazing or as a cover crop, and is really not as good as other crops which can be used for this purpose for spring seeding. Full information regarding rye and all seed grains for fall seeding is contained in our Fall Catalogue, issued in August. **Bushel about \$1.00.**



Dwarf Essex Rape

Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

The Earliest, Most Prolific and Surest Cropping of Spring Oats.

For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkably good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearance of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. **Bushel 90 cts.; in 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel.** Special prices on large lots.

The following are extracts from customers' letters about this valuable spring oat:

I want the Burt or 90 day Oat. I sowed that kind last Spring and I like them better than any other Spring Oats I have ever sown. You can cut them in ninety days after sowing.—JNO. N. BATTLE, Sussex Co., Va., Feb. 24, 1908.

Wood's Seeds are the best and I always use them and get good results. My Oat crop last year was the best I ever had, and they were Wood's Trade Mark Brand, Burt Oats.—B. F. EAGLES, Edgecombe Co., N. C., Mar. 19, 1908.

Appler Oats.

The Appler Oat is equally well adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy heads, heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. **Price, per peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.15; 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 per bus.**

Bancroft Oats.

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved it to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown, they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. **Price, per peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.20 per bu.**

Farmers throughout this section will plant no other Oat but the Bancroft, except in a experimental way. They seem to be better suited to our climate and other conditions than any other variety. They have been tested here thoroughly for the past ten years, and have always given perfect satisfaction. The Appler comes next; the only difference that I have ever been able to see was that the Bancroft was heavier and would outyield the Appler.—L. R. HILLSMAN, Dougherty Co., Ga., Oct. 1, 1907.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.

These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. They are also preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine heavy grain. They are usually sown both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown **Trade Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, bushel 80 cts.; choice quality, bushel 75 cts.** We shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

I highly recommend your Red Rust Proof Oats that I bought from you two years ago. It was the best crop I ever made, and it should be grown everywhere.—C. A. HASS, Prince Edward Co., Va., Feb. 16, 1907.

Swedish Select Oats.

This oat was originally imported from Sweden and distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has been grown very extensively in different parts of this country, and has proved to be one

Burt Oats

of the best and most satisfactory and largest yielding white spring oats in cultivation. Great root development is one of the characteristics of the Swedish oat. This enables the plant to resist drought and adverse conditions better than other varieties. The straw is coarse, and it is noted for its stiffness and power to withstand lodging. The oats are large, thick, white, plump and heavy grain. This oat has given very general satisfaction all throughout this section. **Prices of the Swedish Select Oats, per bushel \$1.00; in 10-bus. lots and over, 95 cts. bus.**

The Swedish Select Oats I ordered from you last Spring were surely fine. They did well here. They have excellent straw, relished by horses, and the heaviest and best grain I ever saw. I think they will suit high land and stand drought splendidly. I recommend them to farmers.—J. M. GAITHER, Wilkes Co., N. C., Oct. 14, 1907.

The oats I purchased of you last year all did well, but the Swedish oats were, by far, the finest I ever saw grow.—M. J. McNEILL, Robeson Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1908.

The Swedish Select Oats produced a fine crop. I cut them in the dough state, so I do not know how many bushels they made to the acre; but they filled out well and produced a large crop of hay. If I sow any oats next spring, I shall sow the same variety, if they can be obtained.—G. J. GREEN, Principal Public High School, Granville Co., N. C., Oct. 29, 1907.



Swedish Select Oats

Tartar King Oats.

A fine, heavy, white spring oat, of English origin, which was originally introduced by us several years ago. It has proved to be a most valuable and large-yielding oat. It makes a strong, upright growth of straw, very prolific heads, and a large, heavy yield of grain, and always attracts the most favorable attention, both in its growth and appearance. Resists adverse conditions of weather, and is a very superior variety. **Price, \$1 per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 95 cts. per bushel.**

Black Tartarian Oats.

Black Oats are always considered more productive than white oats, and among the advantages of this splendid oat is that it makes a stiff straw, standing up well, and does not lodge. In England it has yielded as high as 122 bushels per acre, and is considered the hardiest and most productive of all spring oats. It has succeeded remarkably well in this country, and is very popular wherever it has been sown. **Per peck, (8 lbs.) 50 cts.; bushel, (32 lbs.), \$1.25; in 5 bushel lots and over, \$1.20 per bushel.**

The Black Tartarian Oats bought of you were very fine. I have now a second crop growing without reseeding; simply a volunteer crop, and with this, I have sown your Hairy Vetch. Both give promise of a very fine crop.—T. B. BAILEY, Davie Co., N. C., Oct., 1908.

The Black Tartarian Oats I received from you a few days since, are the finest grain oats I ever looked at, and I want five bushels more.—OSCAR ODDIE, Rowan Co., N. C., Feb. 6, 1906.

The Black Tartarian Oats which were sown last Spring have proved very satisfactory indeed. Shall use them freely next year.—EDMUND C. PECHIN, Botetourt Co., Va., Oct. 19, 1907.

Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats.

When sown early, before the middle of March, these Oats will far outyield the ordinary Spring Oats, making a larger crop and heavier grain. For seed purposes, too, it is most desirable to sow Winter Oats in the Spring, as they make a better and cleaner seed Oats for sowing in the fall than if continual seedings are made from the fall-grown Oats. Further north than Virginia, remarkable results have been obtained from these Oats, when sown even as late as the first of May, and from the reports of our customers, we strongly recommend these oats to our northern farmers, as we believe that they will give very much larger and better yielding crops than the Spring Oats usually sown in the northern and western States. Sow at the rate of 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price **Trade Mark Brand, bushel 90c. in 10-bushel lots and over, 85 cts. per bushel.** Prices quoted at any time on request.

You may know my experience with the Virginia Gray Winter Oats is good, or I would not have grown them twelve years in succession. I have grown some of the finest oats I ever saw, of the Virginia Gray Winter. I made a good crop this year, the best I have ever seen. My wife thinks she would not have any garden if she could not get Wood's Seeds. She gets no other.—BURRELL PERRY, Franklin Co., N. C., July 13, 1907.

The Virginia Gray Winter Oats gave me most wonderful results, threshing out 51 bushels per acre, after losing fully one-half in shattering due to late cutting. I have become a warm advocate of Virginia Winter Oats after this experience.—REUBEN S. BALDWIN, Aug. 21, 1907. I think the Virginia Gray Winter Oat is a good variety for this section, sown in the fall or in February. Red Rust Proof is a good oat too, but as I cut oats for hay, I should prefer Virginia Gray.—

White Spring Oats.

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are decidedly preferable, both as to yield and reliability of cropping. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand White Spring Oats**, heaviest and cleanest quality, about 80 cts. per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 75 cts. per bushel.

Black Mixed Spring Oats.

These are very largely used for growing for ordinary feed oats. They do not, however, make as sure and large-yielding crops in this section as the Burt, Black Tartarian and other newer varieties which we offer. Price of our **Black Mixed Spring Oats**, about 80c. per bushel, in 10-bushel lots and over, 75c. per bushel.



The Seeding of Oats in June and July To Harvest the Crop the End of September or Early in October.

Our experience the past year on our farms leads us to believe that quick-growing varieties of oats, such as Burt, Bancroft, etc., can be safely and satisfactorily seeded either the last half of June or early in July, and a crop harvested in the fall. This method of seeding is, however, yet in an experimental stage, and while our own experience and common sense would lead us to believe that it will prove satisfactory, we would recommend this method of seeding by our customers only in an experimental way as yet. We are making extensive experiments this year, not only with oats, but also, with spring wheat, spring rye and spring barley, for midsummer sowing, and hope to have some interesting results to report to our customers by another year. Spring wheat has been tested over and over again in this state, sown at the usual time, in February or March, and does not give satisfactory results. We are inclined, however, to think that the sowing of spring wheat from the middle to the end of June, may turn out all right; but, of course, until the matter is fully decided, we can only advise these sowings to be made in an experimental way. We will give fuller information in regard to these summer seedings of grain in our May "Crop special," a copy of which we will mail to any of our customers on request.

Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes



Jerusalem Artichokes.

Artichokes make an enormous crop of most healthful and nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. They will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Should be planted, cultivated and harvested the same as potatoes, although, where desired, hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen.

Artichokes are almost entirely hardy, and it is best not to dig them until ready to feed. They will stay in perfect condition in the ground until spring. Of course, as they cannot be dug during frozen weather in the winter, it is sometimes desirable to dig a sufficient quantity, so as to have a supply of feed during severe spells of winter weather. Otherwise, it is much better to allow them to remain in the ground until ready for use.

Artichokes can be planted any time in April; the earlier the better. Plant in rows four feet apart, dropping the artichokes 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. It requires 4 to 5 bushels to plant an acre. If land is poor apply a good potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds to the acre at the last working of the artichokes.

Price, peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40; in 5-bu. lots and over, \$1.25 per bu.

I have about one acre in the Jerusalem Artichokes. They are very fine, but I will not use them until December 1st; will then put the hogs on them.—C. J. MILLING, Darlington Co., S. C., Oct. 7, 1907.

Peanuts

For medium, light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. They yield very largely—yields of fifty bushels per acre being reported on land too poor to plant in corn. In addition to the yield of nuts, they yield quite largely of nutritious forage, and will yield ordinarily about a ton of excellent dry forage per acre, in addition to the crop of nuts.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2½ to 3 feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, one in a hill. Cover one or two inches deep. Cultivate three or four times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts. It is also advisable to make an application of lime, scattering it on top of the row just after planting, and to use a top-dressing of land plaster just after the last working. Peanuts require plenty of lime to make first-class nuts, and the use of lime and land plaster as above mentioned is recommended by the most successful growers.

In harvesting plow the peanuts, and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots, with the peanuts on them, to the center, and the leaves outside.

Improved Valencia Peanuts

We have secured this new peanut direct from Spain. It impresses us as a most desirable and productive variety. It is certainly a distinct improvement in appearance over any variety now in common use. The pods are close and well filled, containing from three to four nuts to each pod. It is of very mild, sweet flavor, and we believe will prove to be a most valuable and desirable variety, and that it is destined to supersede very largely the old Spanish peanut which has been generally grown through this section. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck (7½ pounds) \$1.00; bushel (30 pounds) \$3.50.**



Improved Valencia Peanuts

Spanish Peanuts

In addition to their value for growing for the nuts, these are very largely used in the South as a forage and fattening crop for hogs and other stock. They are early to mature, very productive, and in the far South, where they can be planted in April, two crops can be made in a year, the second crop being planted early in July, the tops making a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting, the nuts hang to the vine, and tops and nuts are fed together to hogs, cows and horses, as a whole grain ration. Spanish Peanuts grow in more compact form than the Virginia Peanuts, making it possible to grow them closer, making the cultivation easier also. The nuts are produced closer in a bunch, making them easy to save. While the nuts are smaller, they are very much sweeter and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops" so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and Chufas are two of the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck 70 cts.; bushel (30 pounds) \$2.50.** Special prices on large lots.

I have planted Spanish Peanuts for a number of years. They certainly lead all crops for fattening hogs. I have been pleased with all seeds obtained from you.—G. W. CLARK, Jefferson Co., Ga., Oct. 26, 1907.

My son has followed your directions in curing the Spanish Peanuts bought of you, and is well satisfied. These peanuts he planted for seed (two acres), but the yield is so great that he will have plenty to sell. Some plants have about 100 sound nuts on them.—M. C. MANSFIELD, Carteret Co., N. C., Nov. 12, 1907.

Improved Virginia Peanuts

This is the variety most generally grown for commercial use, and makes considerably larger nuts than the Spanish. The peanuts we offer are selected from the best and most productive crops grown in this section. Peanuts are one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that are grown in the South, and we recommend to all our customers, even if they do not plant for market, to plant at least a small patch of peanuts for home use or stock feeding. **Qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bus. (22 pounds) \$2.00.** Special prices in quantity.

The Artichokes I purchased from you last spring made a fine field, and I think they are one of the best hog feeds we can get.—W. CHESTER Hooks, Marion Co., S. C., Oct. 17, 1907.

I think Artichokes the best root crop for hogs. Have never used them for other stock than hogs, but have to a small extent for poultry, and they are fond of them. I always let the hogs gather the crop, for the reason they are so difficult to house, for they will grow to meet in four-foot rows, making it necessary to dig the whole land to get the crop. I think they are at least twice as productive as potatoes, and hogs are fond of them after they learn to eat them. I continue to feed my hogs some corn after I put them on artichokes. My experience for the eastern part of North Carolina is that the first of December is early enough to put hogs on them. One advantage they have is that they will not rot in the ground. I generally let hogs on them after they have run on sweet potatoes. They will eat artichokes much cleaner than sweet potatoes, and I think they do much better on artichokes.—A. J. SUTTON, Guilford Co., N. C., Feb. 7, 1907.

MANGELS or STOCK BEETS

Make Splendid Winter Hog and Cattle Feed. Yield Much Larger Crops and Richer Feed Than Turnips. Sow in April for Best Results.

Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest and most nutritious winter hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Larger yielding and superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. Mangels can be sown from the middle of March to the middle of June. It is better, however, to get them in as early as convenient, as a larger crop is likely to result.

Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows two and a half feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED.—Grows to an immense size, and will make a larger yield to the acre than any other variety, although it does not keep so well as the globe-shaped sorts. The Globe varieties will keep until March or April, but the Long Red kinds should be used before January. Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. and over 20 cts. per lb.

YELLOW, or ORANGE GLOBE.—Specially adapted for light soils. Roots are of large size, splendid keepers, and of first-class nutritive qualities. Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—Rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of the fine-shaped roots. One of the best milk producing sorts. Ounce 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

SILESIA SUGAR.—Will make equally as large yield as the globe-shaped stock beets, and contains more saccharine matter. Very productive and a good keeper. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 20 cts. per lb.

I find nothing that will produce more tonnage to the acre of excellent milk-making cow food, fed in conjunction with cottonseed meal or other feeds, than Mangel Wurzel beets, and I commend them to all wishing to obtain best results from their milk cows. I desire to say also that I have always obtained satisfactory results from your seed. I have an extra fine crop of celery this year, grown from your seed, yet the cost of your celery seed was, in some cases, 50 per cent. less than other seedsmen.—MCBRIDE HORT, Alamance Co., N. C., Dec. 13, 1907.

I have used Golden Tankard Mangels, and have found them to be one of the most profitable crops grown for hog and cow feed; and I can heartily recommend both this and the Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangels for hog and cow feed. B. HARRIS, Anderson Co., S. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

I raised a Mangel Wurzel from your seed this year weighing 22 lbs. and 9 ounces. I won four prizes on it, making \$20.00 one beet brought me. If farmers want to raise beets or anything, buy your seed from T. W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va.—L. B. PARK, Jackson Co., Ga., Dec. 9, 1907.

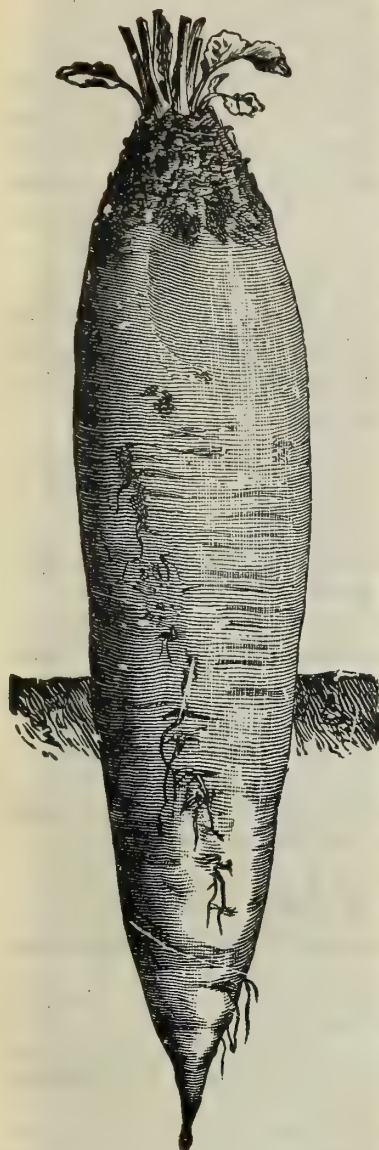
I have grown Mangel Wurzel nearly as long as I can remember, they being a staple crop with every farmer in the part of Germany where I came from. I have grown them on this place for the last five or six years, but have never succeeded in growing as heavy roots until I tried your strain of Mammoth Prize Long Red. I have scores of roots weighing from 14½ to 16 pounds each. In my opinion, nothing will increase the flow of milk—with the possible exception of slio feed—than a daily ration to the cows of mangel wurzels boiled and mixed with ship stuff. They make an ideal and cheap fattening food for hogs.—AUG. SORGENFREI, Stafford Co., Dec. 13, 1907.

Carrots for Stock Feeding

Carrots make a healthy and desirable food for horses, and every horse owner should plant them liberally, so as to give his horse an occasional feed of carrots through the winter. They are also very desirable feeding to hogs and cattle, and make a tonic and alterative food which is of decided benefit to all cattle. The White Belgian is the best variety of stock carrots. Plant in March, April or May—the earlier the better—in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart at the rate of 3 to 4 lbs. per acre. Cultivate same as for Mangel Beets.

IMPROVED WHITE BELGIAN.—Makes large and well-shaped roots. Productive and very nutritious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—A good keeper for late feeding. Makes long yellow roots. As fully one-third to one-half of the root grows above the surface, they are easily pulled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts.



Mammoth Prize Long Red Mangel.

Spanish Chufas

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture of Chufas.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay, except as a subsoil. They should be placed in drills two and a half to three feet apart, dropping from three to five Chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet potato plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is the best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots, and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Price of Chufas, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.75.

White Navy Beans

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two to three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Qt. 15 cts.; peck 85 cts.; bushel about \$2.75. Special price on large lots.



Improved White Belgian Carrot.

HIGH GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS.

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW 50 SQUARE YARDS

Tobacco seed is one of our leading specialties. We sell large quantities, and have built up quite a reputation for the superior quality of our seeds. We also supply large quantities for export, and our trade in this particular line is of considerable importance. While Virginia is noted for producing the finest tobacco in the world, still there are some varieties which succeed better in other sections. Where this is the case, we have had seed of these particular varieties specially grown for us in the section where the varieties do best, so as to supply our customers with the very best strains of seed that it is possible to obtain.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows 3½ feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each.

One of the best books on tobacco culture, cure, marketing and manufacture is "The Tobacco Leaf," by J. B. Killebrew and Herbert Myrick. We can supply this book for \$2, postpaid. It gives valuable information, and should be in the hands of every tobacco-grower.

CIGAR VARIETIES

Florida Sumatra. Makes the highest grade of cigar-wrapper and brings a very high price. Our seed is grown specially for us by one of the largest American growers, and is of a most superior type. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.**



Ohio Zimmer Spanish. Makes one of the best and most desirable cigar tobaccos grown in this country. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.**

Vuelta De Abajo.—The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. Fine crops also grown on reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. First crop from imported seed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

Imported Havana. The finest Cuban stock, imported from the famous Vuelta Valley. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

Choice Havana. An Americanized Havana used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long leaf; makes a fine quality leaf, very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.**

Connecticut Seed Leaf. Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Grown all over the United States. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

Comstock Spanish. An original pure Havana seed leaf, developed to suitable size for wrappers and fillers; one of the best cigar tobaccos. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.**

SELECT VARIETIES

Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postage paid.

Warne. A new variety for yellow wrappers. It is tough, silky and when properly managed makes the finest quality leaf.

Improved Yellow Oronoko. For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray soil overlying yellow clay.

Improved White Stem Oronoko. Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

Improved Hester. Adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long-Leaf Gooch. For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

White Burley. The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has long, wide leaf, very porous, makes bright reds; fine for plug fillers and wrappers. Best adapted to limestone soils.

Kentucky Yellow. A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than any other sort.

Raglands Conqueror. One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

STANDARD VARIETIES

Pks. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

One Sucker. A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko. A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Sweet, or Little Oronoko. Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils.

Blue Pryor. A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers; best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.

Yellow Pryor. Makes a fine wrapper, cutter filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

Medley Pryor. A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes as Blue Pryor.

Gold Leaf. A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

Sterling. Makes the silkiest wrappers, brightest cutters, and the toughest and sweetest fillers. Best adapted to gray and yellow subsoil.

Beat All, or Lacks. A heavy, dark type, and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to a gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

Broad Leaf Gooch. A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

Hycos, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizzard Tail Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley and Missouri Broad-Leaf. Prices: **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.50.**

Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow Mammoth. Prices: **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00.**

SEED CORN.

We made very extensive tests of seed corn the past season, testing a large number of the best varieties obtained from the North and West, with our Virginia-grown seed corn. Without one single exception, the tests of our Virginia-grown seed corn showed up very decidedly better than varieties obtained from the North and West. In some instances the yields of corn from the varieties which we offer were double those obtained from what are considered the best varieties in other sections. These tests distinctively proved the claims which we have hitherto made, that for planting in this section and further South, Virginia-grown seed corn is the best that can be obtained, and the farmer who plants seed corn obtained from the North or West, in preference to Virginia-grown corn, is sacrificing his crop to a very material extent. Our trade in seed corn is very large, and has experienced a constant and steady increase in recent years, and we do not believe that there was ever a better selection of improved and productive varieties of corn offered than is contained in our list.

Columbian Beauty Corn

This is a highly bred white corn of extra large size. Originally grown and selected by one of the most prominent corn-growers in western North Carolina. It has proved to be a very superior cropping corn, producing one to two ears to the stalk, and is a good producer. It has a large, broad, deep white grain, and is of a most attractive appearance; large ear, medium red cob. The size and depth of kernel insures a large percentage of shelled corn. One important point in its favor is that it is a rapid-growing corn from the start, and gets ahead of grass and weeds better than other varieties. It is medium early to mature, cures up well, and our tests show it to be one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory cropping of upland corns. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

The Columbian Beauty Corn purchased of you last Spring, I regard one of the finest varieties of field corn I ever saw. While I did not give it a fair test, it proved to be far superior in every respect to two other varieties I had in cultivation. I shall raise it exclusively hereafter.—B. M. DEVIN, Charlotte Co., Va., Sept. 27, 1906.

I made more Corn this year than I have made for the past ten years. I honestly recommend your Columbian Beauty and Improved Golden Dent to all corn growers for a safe and a sure crop. These two varieties are more than you claim for them.—THOS. Y. TRIBLE, Essex Co., Va., Oct. 29, 1907.

Hickory King

A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land, and it is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

Hickory King Corn has given perfect satisfaction. It is fine corn. I have the best crop I ever had. Everybody has talked about my corn. It is tall and eared fine.—DAVID OGLE, Carroll Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1908.

I find by planting five feet by 18 inches, that the Hickory King Corn is much earlier than ordinary field corn, and makes a good yield.—J. S. COBURN, Sr., Beaufort Co., S. C., Sept. 26, 1908.

I find Hickory King Corn I bought from you some years ago is the best corn I ever planted. It yields well, both in corn and fodder.—L. E. THOMAS, Bertie Co., N. C., Jan. 28, 1908.

Improved Southern White Snowflake.

This is a most valuable field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set 4 to 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for re-

Columbian Beauty

planting. Will make good corn in poor land where other sorts with large stalks will fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting ears. **Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck 60c.; bu. \$1.60.**

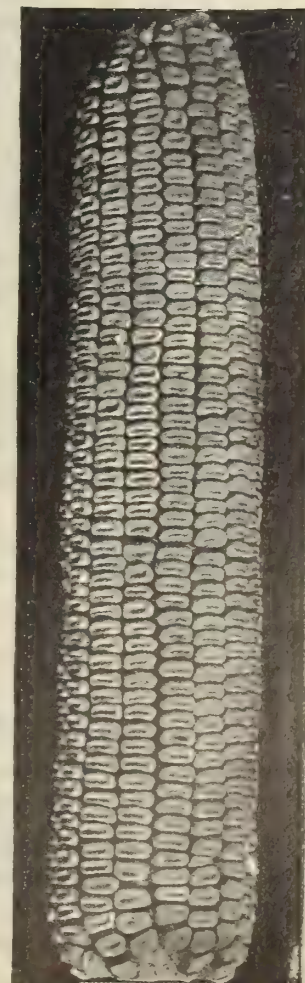
Blount's Prolific

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

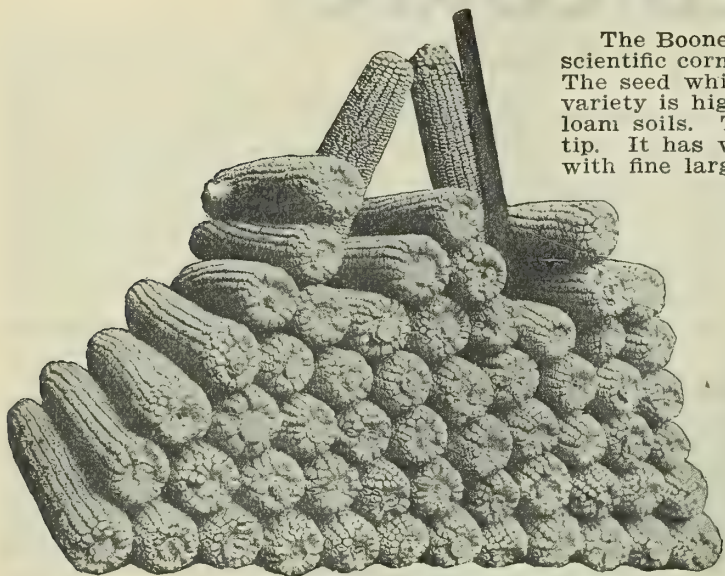
Cocke's Prolific Corn

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy-yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on fifteen acres, or an average over the fifteen acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Our stock of this corn has been steadily improved by selection, and we believe that we have the best and most productive stock of this variety in existence. **Pkt 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.**

The Cocke's Prolific Corn I bought from you last spring is showing up fine, and I am satisfied I can show the finest field of corn on Valley River, by many odds. I was in it yesterday, and every stalk shows from two to eight well developed ears to the stalk. The Hickory King is also fine corn on sorry, thin upland. Everybody who has seen my crop speaks of it as the best developed corn in the country.—J. A. BISANER, Cherokee Co., N. C., Aug. 24, 1907.



Cocke's Prolific



Boone County

Boone County

The Boone County Corn was originated and bred by one of the most careful and scientific corn growers in the West, and is offered as the typical thoroughbred corn. The seed which we offer, grown in this State, is thoroughly acclimated, and this variety is highly recommended for a large-yielding corn for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from but to tip. It has white cobs of medium size, the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germ. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. **Prices, Qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60.** Special prices on large lots.

Eureka Corn.

This corn is a selection from the famous Cocke's Prolific, producing larger ears, but not so many to the stalk. The ears frequently measure from 12 to 14 inches long. It is a pure white, medium hard corn; fine keeper; an excellent corn for market or milling. Also a fine corn for ensilage. Has from two to three ears to the stalk; on good land will yield from 60 to 135 bushels to the acre. Grows from 12 to 16 feet high; will weigh about 60 pounds to the measured bushel. This corn, like all two or three-eared sorts, will do best on good land, and is especially adapted for bottom land, and is especially adapted for bottom lands. For this class of soil this is one of the largest yielding of white corns. Extensive variety tests in Virginia the past season showed this and the Cocke's Prolific to be the largest yielding of all the corns planted. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.**

White Majestic Corn.

This is one of the best-yielding white corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large-sized, and always fills out to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk 8 to 10 feet high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.**

Your White Majestic Corn has proved to be the best corn with which I am acquainted. Every stalk has two ears, and it has no barren stalks. These ears weigh 16 to 18 ounces each. White Majestic Corn gives six bushels more per acre than any other corn on record. It stands at the head of all corns. It is the purest, the soundest, the densest, the most perfect, the heaviest yielding, and in every way the best corn known.—J. H. WAGGONER, Lincoln County, Ky.

Holt's Strawberry Corn.

This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from 10 to 12 inches in length and from 14 to 16 rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good-sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appear in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the gernel contains much more nutritious matter, and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.60.**

I consider Holt's Strawberry Corn the best stock corn I ever had any experience with.—E. H. PARRISH, Durham, Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

The Virginia Ensilage Corn.

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, and not only to farmers in our section, but also in the North and West, and it has distictly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For northern planting, climatic change makes Southern Corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; pt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25.** Special price on large lots.

My Virginia Ensilage Corn I got from you last did so fine. I had the finest ensilage corn that was ever known to grow in my neighborhood. I had loads of corn stalks that grew to be nearly 18 feet high, and good large ears on them. My field was just close to a public road, and people were wild over it. Said they never saw such corn.—SAMUEL H. PARKE, Homestead Dairy, Chester Co., Pa., April 24, 1907.

I have been selling and planting Ensilage Corn for years, and Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn was the finest seed I ever had. All my customers were well pleased with it. On trial, I found 100 per cent. of it grew.—GEO. R. LESLIE, Westmoreland Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1908.

We have planted Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn for a number of years, and always have most satisfactory results.—MRS. F. R. ARMSTRONG, Buncombe Co., N. C., Sept. 29, 1908.

I was very much pleased with the Virginia Ensilage Seed Corn bought of you last year.—S. W. BRAYES, Blount Co., Tenn., April 29, 1908.



Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn

The best fodder and ensilage corn grown.

SEED POTATOES are one of our leading specialties, and we handle thousands of barrels every year. We are always prepared to sell Seed Potatoes at the lowest prices for first-class quality seed. Prices of Potatoes fluctuate. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting lowest prices upon request, or we will always fill orders entrusted to us at lowest prevailing prices at the time the order is received. For description and full information, see pages 10 and 11 of this Catalogue.

SEED CORN.—Yellow Varieties.

Yellow Seed Corns are usually considered profitable for planting on high lands or medium soils, experience showing that Yellow Corn will produce a much larger crop on medium or poor soils than white corn. Yellow Corns, particularly our Improved Golden Dent and the Leaming, are also quicker to mature, and cure up better than white corns. Our Improved Golden Dent is a particularly valuable corn in this respect. Our sales of this variety have increased every year very largely, especially in the South. We sell thousands of bushels every year of this one variety for southern planting.

Williamson Ninety-day Corn.

A quick-growing, reliable, early yellow corn, the result of a selection and improvement made on our Williamson Farm. This corn will mature in from 90 to 100 days. The stalk is of medium size and height, making good sized ears, and ranks well with later maturing kinds in its productiveness. For early, quick-growing yellow corn, this variety is very strongly recommended. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25c.; peck 70c.; bu. \$2.00.**

Improved Golden Beauty.

A standard variety of yellow corn which has given most excellent crop results both in this section and further south. It has a broad, deep grain, makes a large-sized ear, and is one of the largest yielding and most satisfactory and reliable cropping of yellow corns. Our tests the past year showed our strain of this Golden Beauty to be ahead of all other kinds in yield. It is a full-season corn, requiring from 110 to 120 days to mature its crop. It has proved equally satisfactory on high and low ground, and from our own experience we recommend this as a most satisfactory variety. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.60.**

Gate Post Yellow.

A deep-grained yellow corn, of western origin, but which has been grown in this State for several years. It makes a large ear, 16 to 18 rows to the ear, fills out well to the tip; solid, deep grain, comparatively small cob, and medium early to ripen. Color of corn a beautiful yellow; medium growth of stalk, nearly always producing two large sized ears to the stalk. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.**

Your Gate Post is the finest corn for feeding purposes that I have ever raised. It is a fine yielding corn on bottom land.—J. R. ENGLAND, Alleghany Co., Va., Feb. 17, 1908.

I am planting Gate Post Yellow Corn now. I find by getting some of your best yellow corn every year, I have the best results. I have yellow seed corn now that people say can't be beat, but this is the way to keep it so.—J. E. RUE, Halifax Co., N. C., April 26, 1907.

I received four kinds of Corn from you last Spring, the Improved Southern Snowflake, Farmers' Interest, Improved Golden Dent and Hickory King. They have done wonderfully well for me in earliness and earing, for the land, which was poor. I have the best corn I have ever had on the ground.—T. M. KIVETT, Randolph Co., N. C. Oct. 7, 1908.

Improved Leaming.

One of the largest growers of this variety says that we ought to change the name of this corn, and that it ought to be called "All Corn." It does not make a very large growth of stalk, but produces two or three ears to the stalk, makes large-sized ears, with no barren stalks. It is also of very superior feeding qualities, the claim being made that four bushels of this corn will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. It matures early, and is well suited to all corn soils, and readily adapts itself to adverse weather conditions. It is really one of the most reliable cropping corns on our list. It is not quite equal in appearance of grain to our Improved Golden Dent, nor has it proved quite as popular as a seller, but some of our farmer customers report that for yield and feeding qualities they would rather plant the Leaming than any other corn they have ever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.**

My Improved Leaming Corn did fine, even on poor land; made a fine turn-out. Have not gathered my Cocke's Prolific, but think from the way it looks in the field, it will make a fine yield.—L. H. SCRUGGS, Nelson Co., Va., Oct. 8, 1908.

All the seeds I have obtained from you have proved all that was recommended. I have been raising corn for forty years, and now have the best crop of corn I ever made, from the Leaming Corn I obtained from you. My neighbors say it is the best crop of yellow corn they ever saw on thin land.—JNO. T. BROWN, SR., Louisa Co., Oct. 16, 1907.

Improved Golden Dent —We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes a large sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavourable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.50.**

The one bushel of Improved Golden Dent Corn I got from you last spring was fine. I made fifty barrels out of the one bushel planted.—W. M. WEBB, Southampton Co., Va., Jan. 6, 1908.

I have tried several varieties of corn, but like Improved Golden Dent the best of any, and never expect to plant much of any other. It keeps sound when others rot, and makes a good yield.—JNO. S. TILLMAN, Randolph Co., N. C., Oct. 19, 1907.

Virginia Yellow Dent.

A standard variety of yellow corn; quick-maturing and large yielding. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel \$1.40.**

I have never seen such corn as I have this year, grown from the Cocke's Prolific I ordered from you this spring; also the Hickory King and Columbian Beauty are fine, and I have some of the largest ears on the Southern White Snowflake I ever saw.—JNO. R. BOYD, SR., Beaufort Co., N. C. October 4, 1907.

I was highly pleased with the Seed Corn you sent me last Spring. I made the finest corn in my neighborhood. I think I averaged 40 bushels on all I planted of it.—J. D. JOHNSON, Robeson Co., N. C., Mar. 23, 1908.



Improved
Golden Dent Corn.



Harvesting a Crop of Cow-Peas for Forage

FIELD, or COW-PEAS.

The Great Soil Improvers—Make Poor Land Rich—Make Good Land More Productive—Also Make a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even when the Crop is Cut Off.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest-yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Pea. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.

To Grow for Hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

For Ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired. Cow-Peas can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre.

Fertilizing Cow-Peas. Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by applying a light dressing of nitrate of soda or of ground bone.

Where peas are sown in drills and worked, it is better to apply fertilizer at the time of working. If sown broadcast, apply the fertilizer at the time the peas are sown, and rake the fertilized in with the peas.

Cow-peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans or corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. The experience of our customers the past two seasons has conclusively proved that the best crop to sow with cow-peas is soja beans, and they should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel of soja beans to one bushel of cow-peas. Both make a nutritious feed, and the soja beans seem to hold up the vines and harvest better with cow-peas than any other crop. Where Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, it should be sown at the rate of one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

Some of our customers sow millet with cow-peas for a hay crop, with very satisfactory results. Where millet is sown with cow-peas, it will, of course, be desirable to sow some quick-growing variety of cow-peas, such as the New Era or the Black. Three pecks of German millet and the same quantity of cow-peas should give a liberal seeding. The following letters give our customers' experience with sowing different crops:

I had great success with your Kaffir Corn and Taylor Cow Peas. In fact, I have had good luck with all seeds I have bought from you.—JOHN TAYLOR, James City Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1908.

I have sown millet with cow-peas for hay for the last three years, mostly in crimson clover stubble, and always made a good crop of hay. If cut as soon as the first bloom of millet is out, and do not like to be without this crop.—OTTO PAETZ, Mecklenburg Co., Va., May 29, 1906.

The Kaffir corn and cow-peas I bought of you and planted for hay is the finest for stock I ever had.—WILLIAM F. WISE, Norfolk Co., Va.

Sorghum and Kaffir corn with cow-peas, bought of you made immense crops.—J. A. T. HULL, Fairfax Co., Va.

Whippoorwill—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. Some of our customers claim that this variety is also superior in land-improving qualities to other kinds. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.00.**

Black—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, early to mature, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 15 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.25.**

I believe the Black Cow Pea to be the best for this locality. Black Peas will grow more feed per acre than any kind I have ever sown, but do not bear as many peas as New Era. I believe the Blacks to be better for the land when sown for fertilizer than any other kind. New Eras do well here, but do not make as much vine, consequently not so much per acre, but bear full of peas. If sowing for seed I would prefer the New Era to any other variety.—W. P. WOOFER, Wood Co., W. Va., Oct. 8, 1908.

Wonderful, or Unknown—This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. It will also hold its leaves and foliage better than other kinds, which gives it a decided advantage when it is sown for hay or forage. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. In small quantities: **Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck 75c.; bu. about \$2.25.**

Clay—A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Bushel price quoted on request. **Pkt. 10 cts.; postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel about \$2.25.**

Iron—A variety of cow-peas which is remarkable for its vigorous growth and disease-resistant qualities, and is specially adapted for hay or forage, as it retains its leaves and foliage better and longer than other kinds. On account of its disease-resistant qualities, it is especially valuable in some sections of the South, as it is entirely resistant to the attacks of the wilt-fungus, root-knot worm or nematode, and will produce a good crop on pea-sick land where other varieties will fail to make a crop. Even if this pea did not have the above remarkable qualities to recommend it, it would be a most valuable variety and one that is destined to come into general use. It is medium early, very prolific bearer of peas, and is also particularly valuable for hay and forage. The seed of this variety is also smaller than the average cow pea, consequently it does not require as many to seed an acre as other varieties. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 85 cts.; bushel, about \$2.50.**

For green forage or for hay, the Iron Cow Pea is an excellent variety, with a vigorous, heavy foliage, yielding eight to ten tons of green fodder; medium in maturing, and more adapted for forage than for seed. I consider it one of the best for this region. The Whippoorwill is a standard variety, and very good; medium to late in maturing, and yields about eight tons per acre of green forage. The only objection, is the tendency to extreme length of vine, which hinders cutting. The Clay is an excellent cow-pea to grow for green forage. Heavy foliage and succulent, and yields eight to ten tons of green forage per acre. It will not mature seed in this region.—GEORGE A. BILLINGS, Middlesex Co., N. J. Dec. 7, 1907.

FIELD, or COW-PEAS—Continued.

Taylor—This is a large speckled pea, making a large growth of vine and a large yield of shelled peas. It is early to mature, upright in growth, and a most valuable and promising variety. Has proved very popular wherever it has been sown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 80 cts.; bushel, about \$2.25.**

The Taylor cow-peas made a larger yield than any other variety which I planted. I tried a number of kinds.—THOS. G. HERRING, Rockingham Co., Va., Oct. 12, 1908.

Red Ripper—Red-seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. **Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck 85c.; bu. about \$2.50.**



New Era Cow-Peas

New Era—An early maturing variety, which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed is smaller in size than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck, 75 cts.; bushel, about \$2.00.**

The New Era Cow-Peas I bought of you did fine. They are at least three weeks earlier than our old soja cow-peas, and the yield is much better. I tried them side by side, in the same field.—M. W. SPARR, Yadkin Co., N. C. Jan. 22, 1906.

Mixed Cow-Peas—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other southern varieties. A great many southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. **Peck 75 cts.; bushel about \$2.00.**

Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans—Where desired we can furnish Mixed Cow-Peas with Soja Beans. It is quite an advantage to sow soja beans with cow-peas. The soja beans are upright in growth and help to hold up the cow-pea vines. They are admirably adapted for cutting for hay, the cow-peas adding considerably to their nutritive value. The advantage of sowing cow-peas in mixture has long been recognized by our southern growers, and the added advantage of sowing soja beans with them will make their use more popular than ever. **Price, per pk. 70 cts.; bu. about \$2.**

COW-PEAS INOCULATED

We are prepared to furnish Cow-Peas, Soja Beans, and Navy Beans inoculated with the proper bacteria for their best development and growth, at an extra cost of 60 cents per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 50 cents per bushel, over and above the price of the seed.

Nearly all the lands in this section contain the bacteria for Cow-Peas, and it is not necessary to inoculate land that has been previously sown to cow-peas, soja beans, etc. In the Valley of Virginia and in the North and West, however, a great deal of the land is deficient in the proper bacteria, but where this bacteria is deficient, the use of Inoculated Cow-Peas will prove of decided benefit.

EDIBLE COW-PEAS

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow-peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter, and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market-gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

Cream—This is a new variety, originating in Texas, and is of the same character in growth as the Rice and Gallivant, but larger in size, more productive, and of better table qualities. It is early to mature, makes a large yield of peas, and a good growth of vine, and is altogether a most desirable variety. We strongly recommend to our customers to plant this new pea, believing it will prove one of the most valuable introductions in edible cow-peas in cultivation. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; pack \$1.50; bushel, \$4.50.**

Extra Early Blackeye—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Blackeye, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the Large Blackeye Peas, but grow more in bush shape, and hold the peas up well off the ground, and the pods are very thick-set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market-gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.50.**

Early, or Ram's-Horn Blackeye—A valuable early strain of the Large Blackeye; not quite as early as the Extra-Early Blackeye, but larger in size of peas and growth of vines. Similar in growth of vine and makes larger yield than the Large Blackeye, and quicker to mature, and on this account is very desirable. **Qt. 20 cts.; peck \$1.00; bushel \$3.50.**

I sowed your Ramshorn Blackeye Peas. The vine was enormous and the peas were prolific. In fact, they are the finest yielders in the wide world.—JAMES M. BROWN, Albemarle Co., Va., Mar. 2, 1908.

Large Blackeye—The Large Blackeye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 15 cts.; pk. 90 cts.; bu. \$3.00.** Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Rice—This is a most valuable and productive variety. It is one of the earliest to mature, and yields enormously of shelled peas, which are valuable for use as dried peas during the winter. They are superior in flavor to Blackeye Peas, and somewhat similar in appearance to the Gallivant, or Lady Pea, but are larger in size. Both these and the Gallivant Peas are very popular wherever grown, and they are usually readily salable at higher prices than Blackeye Peas. **Pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

Gallivant, or Lady—This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size of very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Blackeye Pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.**

Prices of all Cow Peas fluctuate. Will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request.

VELVET BEANS

The Velvet Bean is one of the best plants for newly-cleared land, as its growth is so dense and rapid that it smothers all weeds, sprouts and grasses, and "civilizes" soil better than any other crop. The vines should be given some support to keep them up from the ground, as otherwise they will not fruit well or make the most of vigorous growth. Some strong-growing variety of corn planted at the same time as the beans will give the needed support to the vines.

Velvet Beans are seldom used for hay, on account of the difficulty in cutting and curing. As a hay plant it is less satisfactory than the cow-pea. In Florida the principal value of the Velvet Bean is as a crop for winter grazing, and for that purpose it is the best plant grown in the Gulf region. In the section the principal value of the Velvet Bean is as a soil improver. (See page 80 for further information.) **Bushel about \$3.25.**

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS



Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans.

The use of this crop is increasing very rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow-peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found to be superior to kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with cow-peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow-peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, both for forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact, the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land-improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the Soja Beans is that they resist the drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent.

For sowing for cutting as a hay or forage crop, or as a soil-improving crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills 3½ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivate. They will make their largest yield of beans put in in this way. **Pkt. 10 cts.; postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.25.** Price fluctuates. Crop values not settled at time this catalogue is printed.

We give below extracts from letters from customers, giving their opinion in regard to our Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans.

Soja Beans Inoculated

We can supply Soja Beans inoculated with the bacteria necessary for their best development and growth, at an extra cost of 60 cents per bushel; in 10-bushel lots and over, 50 cents per bushel. This is in addition to the cost of the beans.

The Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans grow well for me. I have been growing them for four years as a hay crop, and never have seen anything that would excel them. They make more feed to the acre than anything that I can sow.—W. J. KOONTZ, Davie Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1908.

My opinion of the Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans is that they are a very profitable crop for farmers to grow. Like other leguminous plants, they improve the soil by adding humus and nitrogen thereto. They make a very fine hay if mown before the leaves shed; also they are fine to fatten hogs, turning the hogs in on them just as the leaves begin to turn yellow. They are a very hardy plant; they can stand as much drouth or either wet as any plant I ever saw.—R. EMMETT ROGERS, Nansemond County, Va., Oct. 25, 1907.

I am delighted with the crop of Soja Beans I raised this year, and want to sow a good crop this coming season. I have been buying your seeds through J. M. Harris & Co., and find them perfectly reliable.—ENNIS MCGRADY, Roanoke Co., Va., Dec. 6, 1907.

Hollybrook Early Sojas

Make a quicker growth and mature their crop two to three weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It also makes fully as large a yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is admirably adapted for growing in mountainous sections and through the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than our own. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or a hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. **Per pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 20 cts.; peck 80 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**

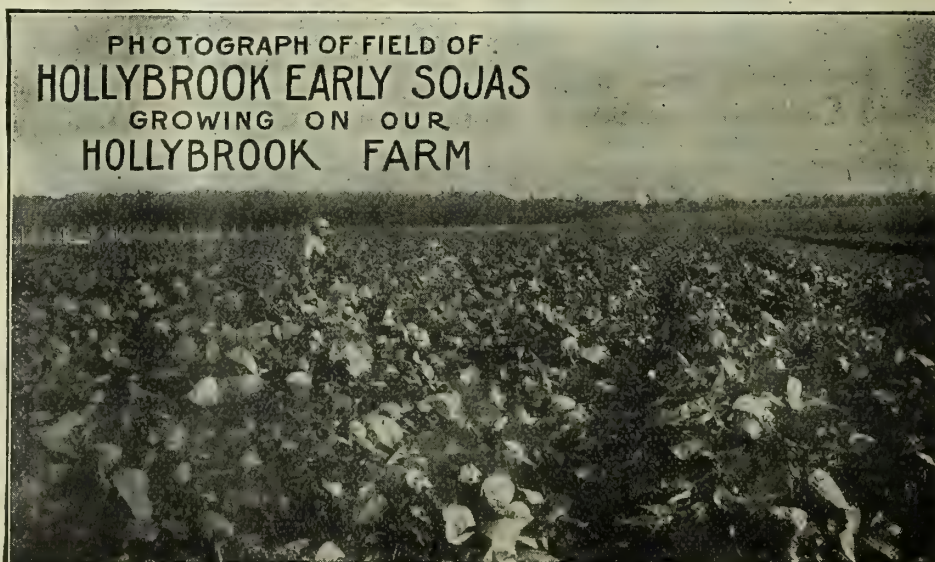
The following are extracts from customers' letters in regard to the Hollybrook Early Soja:

I am more than pleased with the Hollybrook Early Soja Beans. Though neither ground nor seed has been inoculated, I made a fine crop. Never saw such a showing of grain to the stalk, and I find my stock are going for it eagerly. I am going to sow more extensively the next year. I think they will take the place, to a large extent, of peas; they stand up better and seem to be richer.—N. E. SCALES, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 22, 1905.

VELVET BEANS

The Famous Forage and Soil-Producing Plant

Velvet beans make an enormous growth of vines—greater, in fact than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the cow-pea in yield. The vines are equally as nutritious as the cow-peas, and are largely used, both for grazing and as a forage crop, throughout the South. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above ground until after frost kills them, and to plow them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of 1½ pecks to the acre, in drills 5 feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vine. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; qt. 20 cts.; peck 90 cts.; bushel about \$3.25.** Bushel price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.



PHOTOGRAPH OF FIELD OF
HOLLYBROOK EARLY SOJAS
GROWING ON OUR
HOLLYBROOK FARM

SORGHUMS, KAFFIR CORN *and* MILLETS

The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop, although not quite so easy to cure for dry feed. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum. For forage purposes, sow thickly, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre, or for sorghum, sow in drills, at the rate of one peck per acre.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM.

The best variety for making sorghum syrup. Makes a large growth of forage, and yields a superior grade of syrup. We recommend this variety very strongly, where it is desired to plant sorghum with a view to making syrup, as it will not only yield more syrup, but makes a higher grade product. **Price, per lb. 15 cts.; peck 75 cts.; bushel \$2.50.**

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM.

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritive forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. about \$1.50.**

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bus. \$1.50.** Bushel price fluctuates.

KAFFIR CORN.

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with cow-peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir corn to a bushel of cow-peas per acre. Sown in this way the Kaffir corn helps to hold up the cow-peas off the ground, and this causes a larger growth of cow-peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed to feed to poultry and cattle. **Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck 50c.; bu. \$1.50.**

RED KAFFIR CORN.—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little hardier than the White. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; peck, 50 cts.; bushel \$1.50.**

YELLOW MILLO MAIZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious, and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like the sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured, same as other sorghums. **Pound 10 cts.; peck 60 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

GERMAN MILLET, (Choice Southern Grown)

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalk gets hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Our southern-grown German millet makes much better growth than western-grown seed. Price of our Trade Mark Southern-Grown Millet, about **\$1.40 per bushel of 50 pounds.**

German Millet is a favorite hay crop with several of my neighbors. I think the acreage will be increased next year.—J. E. CORBETT, Johnston Co., N. C., Oct. 10, 1908.

HUNGARIAN MILLET

This is only recommended for sowing on good low grounds or rich soils. Sown on this class of soils, it makes a very superior hay, and considered equal in nutritive qualities to Timothy hay. For uplands or light soils, it does not make as large-yielding crop as the German millet. Hungarian millet can be sown any time from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price of our Trade Mark Brand Hungarian Millet, about **\$1.35 per bus. of 50 lbs.**



Kaffir Corn

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET, (Pencillaria)

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity throughout the country. It will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of 3 or 4 feet,

when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle, for furnishing them green food through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It can also be cut two or three times during the season from one seeding. Sow 5 lbs. of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Drilling is usually preferable, where it is desired to cut for green feed. Pearl, or Cat-Tail Millet should not be planted before May. It is a tropical plant, and requires warm soil and, warm weather to germinate well and grow off to best advantage. **Pkt. 5 cts.; lb. 10 cts.; 10 lbs. and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100 lb. lots and over 7 cts. lb.**

"Pearl Millet Beats Any- Thing I Have Ever Planted for Green Forage."

I have planted almost every kind of green forage crops, but Pearl Millet beats anything that I have ever planted. I keep some fine stock—horses, Jersey cows, hogs and chickens. I feed them all on millet all the summer. As I have but little pasture land, I have to depend on millet as the cheapest and best feed that I can plant.—DR. F. C. JAMES, Pitt Co., N. C.



Teosinte.

Buckwheat

For a late summer crop, Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, Buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land contains objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre broadcast in June, July or early in August.

JAPANESE. This variety of Buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but, owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Pkt. 40 cts.; bushel about \$1.20.

I am very well pleased with the Japanese Buckwheat. Indeed it is the finest I have ever seen. It is very productive, and affords an excellent pasturage for bees.—W. C. HARVEY, Appomattox Co., Va.

SILVER HULL. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.20 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry, and the best egg-producing food known, and the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong, thick stalks can also be used for fuel. Cultivate the same as corn. When the seed is ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely in a rail-pen having a solid floor, or in a corn crib. After curing sufficiently, so that they will thresh easily, flay out and run through a threshing machine, and clean with an ordinary fanning mill. Some species of sunflower are largely planted in the flower-garden for ornament. See Flower Seed pages. It is claimed in some sections of the South that the growth of a sunflower crop near the house acts as a preventative of malaria. Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 8 cts. lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 7 cts. lb.

TEOSINTE A Most Valuable and Enormous Yielding, Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow that splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown, it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. It produces a great number of shoots, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The first cutting can be made when it is two or three feet high. Sow in May or June at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Ounce 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. Special price in quantity.

The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its great value:

I have planted Teosinte for green feed for eight years or more, and when planted on fertile soil it makes an abundant crop of green feed for milk cows. Horses also like it very much. I think a great deal of it.—MISS JENNIE MILLER, Bertie Co., N. C., Oct. 28, 1907.

I have been planting Teosinte for two or three years, and find it one of the best green crops that I grow. I feed it to horses, cows and hogs. All stock are very fond of it. It will make an abundance of green feed, and I can get two or three cuttings each season.—C. E. WARD, Surry Co., N. C., Oct. 21 1907.

TEOSINTE

can be cut when 2 or 3 feet high. It stools out more and grows out better after being cut.

Beggar Weed, or Florida Clover, (Desmodium Molle)

If this crop had been given a name according to its value, it would have been one of the most justly deemed and popular forage and soil-improving crops throughout the South. It is highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens. Makes a vigorous growth, 2 to 5 feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasturage; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow-peas, etc.

"On the sandy pine lands for the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet high, sometimes 7 feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious."

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, 3 to 4 lbs. per acre, or, broadcast, 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Cover 1 to 2 inches. When 2 feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. Beggar Weed is not in any sense a pest, and can easily be eradicated, either by cultivation in other crops, or cutting. Pound 45 cts.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 40 cts. per lb.



COTTON SEED, New and Improved Varieties.

Our Cotton Seeds are in all instances either grown by the originator or from originator's stocks, and saved specially for seed purposes. Our stocks are much superior to the ordinary run of cotton seed as usually sold throughout the South.

Toole Cotton

The Toole Cotton has given the very best and most satisfactory results as an early, large-yielding cotton wherever it has been grown, and we have received some very enthusiastic reports from our customers in regard to it. It is early to mature, easily picked, large limbed, and is covered with fruit to the top. It is a comparatively new variety, and promises to become one of the most valuable kinds in cultivation. It was placed "Number One" is a test of twenty-four varieties at the Georgia Experiment Station. It will yield, under favorable conditions, two bales to the acre, and from 40 to 45 per cent. of line. **Pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.**

Mr. Steiner Branch, a large cotton planter of Georgia, says:

"Toole Cotton will yield more cotton to the acre and will turn out a greater percentage of lint and will withstand quite a great deal of rain and storm without falling. The King cotton is probably about a week earlier than the Toole, but the King Cotton has almost been entirely supplanted by the Toole Cotton."

Mr. R. F. Bradley, of Greenwood Co., S. C. writes:

"No seed has ever interested this community as much as the Toole. I made with it the largest crop, except one, that I ever made in my life, and my neighbors who saw this crop make its quick growth and produce its large quantity of fruit want the seed. The Seed Cotton turns out lint well, and the seeds are small. I believe this cotton will please the people wherever it is grown."

The variety of Cotton that has succeeded best with us the past year or two is Toole's Prolific. This variety has averaged 40 per cent. lint in our test on the station grounds last year, and led all other varieties in point of yield.—C. L. NEWMAN, Associate Professor of Agriculture, Clemson College, S. C., Oct. 12 1906.

The Toole Cotton Seed I bought of you last Spring has proved to be all right. It is as good a cotton as I ever raised. I think it will suit this section all right. I want to plant my whole crop of it next year.—D. E. SNIDER, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 1, 1906.

Sunflower Cotton

This is the earliest ripening long staple variety, maturing fully two weeks sooner than any other. The plant is hardy, vigorous and prolific, usually with one or two long limbs from near the ground, standing up well; bolls medium to large, opening well and easily picked, but not shedding; lint 1 7-16 to 1 1/2 inches, very strong, fine and silky; seeds small. This variety was originated through six years of careful work by a planter in the Yazoo Delta in an endeavor to develop a long-stapled cotton which would mature its crop so early in the season as to escape the ravages of the boll weevil. Last year "Black Rattler," "Parker," "Sure Crop" and "Southern Hope" cottons were grown on the same plantation, but "Sunflower" gave the earliest good picking. In 1906 the "Sunflower" crop sold for 24 cents, while other varieties, yielding no more per acre, were bringing only 10 1/2 cents. We recommend it as the best of the long-staple sorts.

Originator's stock Sunflower Cotton, grown in Louisiana by the originator. **Pound 10 cts.; peck 65 cts.; bushel \$2.00.**

Floradora

Floradora Cotton is a remarkably vigorous grower; on good soil will reach a height of six to ten feet. It is not branching in habit like some sorts, but throws out numerous straight limbs which are loaded with cotton. The variety is enormously prolific, consequently a big yielder. The boll of this variety is very large, most of them containing five locks. The seeds are white and of good size. The lint is what makes the variety so profitable. It is equal to Allen's Long Staple in length, and is very ne and silky. This variety sold in Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans and Memphis last season at a much higher price than any short staple sorts. **Price of seed, per lb. 10 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.40.**

Allen's Long Staple

One of the best and most productive of the long-staple varieties. Our stock is secured direct from the originator. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 50 cts.; bushel (30 lbs.) \$1.50.**

Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton

Since its introduction, this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton states, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common cotton has been killed by frost, and produces a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fiber, enables farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than the common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooter," on account of the extreme thickness of the bur, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 20 cts.; pk. 50 cts.; bushel \$1.25; 5-bushel lots or more, \$1.10 per bushel.**

The Russell's Big Boll Prolific Cotton Seed I got from you last year did fine. I made one bale of cotton where I had been making one-half before. Cock's Prolific Corn did well, but the ear is too small. But it is very hard and sound, and makes very fine meal.—W. G. GRIFFIN, Drew Co., Ark., Feb. 16, 1907.

Hawkin's Extra Prolific Cotton

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, with long tap-root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious maturing, quick and rapid culture up to fruit time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins' Cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fiber of the cotton almost equal in length to the Sea Island Cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel \$1.25; in 5-bushel lots and over \$1.10.**

I always get better results from your seeds than any others. The last lot I purchased of you were excellent. My Hawkin's Prolific Cotton I purchased of you is doing fine.—R. B. FLYTHE, Northampton Co., N. C., June 29, 1908.

The Hawkin's Prolific Cotton which I bought of you proved to be just as early for our climate as any other, and the yield this year, though the worst year for many on cotton, I am sure will be 3,000 lbs in cotton to the acre. I know I can make three bales to the acre of it.—WALTER B. FLEMING, Warren Co., N. C.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton

A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open-growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding nearly 40 per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. **Pkt. 10 cts., postpaid; lb. 15 cts.; peck 40 cts.; bushel (30 lbs.) \$1.25; in 5 bushel lots and over, \$1.10 per bushel.**

Standard Fertilizers

The materials from which our standard fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.75; ton \$27.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on peas, beans, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitution for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it. This also makes an excellent tobacco fertilizer.

I have used nearly every brand of fertilizer that is manufactured, from New York to Charleston, S. C., and I think your Standard Vegetable Fertilizer the best I have ever used for the money.—T. W. SOUTHWORTH, Hanover Co., Va.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides of muriates. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.60; ton \$25.00.**

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and sweet potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 pounds broadcast, or 500 pounds in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 pounds of fertilizer in the row. For sweet potatoes, 200 to 400 pounds per acre will give good results, for producing a large yield of smooth, good-keeping roots. On onions, beets, salsify, parsnips, carrots and celery, use 400 to 600 pounds per acre in drills, mixing a little with soil.

I used your fertilizer on potatoes last year, and had 100 per cent. better yield than I ever had before. I want to plant 20 bushels this year. I got a barrel of your Early Rose Potatoes, and raised 30 bushels for seed from it.—P. E. BROWN, Rockbridge Co., Va., March 3, 1905.

Standard High Grade Trucker

Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash, 6 to 7 per cent. **Per bag of 200 lbs. \$4.00; per ton \$39.00.**

This fertilizer gives the very best results on all vegetable crops, and is especially valuable where quick results are wanted. It also gives most excellent results on general farm crops. A great many good farmers and truckers think it cheaper to buy fertilizers of high analysis even though they use less to the acre, than to buy fertilizers of low analysis, and use larger quantities to the acre, as the saving in freight and handling is quite an item. We recommend this brand with the fullest confidence for profitable results.

Standard Corn Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1½ to 2 per cent.; phosphate acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.00; ton \$19.00.**

This is especially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 pounds per acre in drills.

Your Standard Corn Fertilizer, used two years in succession, proved superior to stable manure for corn. Your Bone and Potash does well for Carolina Peas.—P. I. RAWL, Lexington Co., S. C., February 8, 1906.

Wood's Pure Animal Bone

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry-weather fertilizers, as, if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same time as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; bone phosphate 50 to 60 per cent.; equivalent to phosphoric acid, 23 to 28 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.10; ton \$30.00.** Special prices on large lots.

Standard Crop Grower

Analysis: Ammonia, 1¼ to 2 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$20.00.**

This fertilizer gives excellent results on vegetables of all kinds, both for spring and fall use. Is also highly recommended for oats, corn and general farm crops. Apply in drills at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds, or 600 to 800 pounds per acre broadcast, mixing with the soil.

Standard Grain and Grass

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.; phosphate acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$2.25; ton \$22.00.**

This brand is especially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 pounds per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

Standard High Grade Acid Phosphate

Analysis: Available phosphoric acid, 14 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.50; ton \$14.00.**

Our experience has led us to believe that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, and for this reason acid phosphate is a most valuable fertilizer. It gives excellent results on nearly all crops, but is especially recommended for use on grain and grass. Apply at the rate of 300 or 400 pounds per acre, either in drills or broadcast. If broadcasted, it should be harrowed in at the time of applying, so as to incorporate it well with the soil. When used on grass, clover and grain crops, it is best to apply in two or three weeks before seeding.

Standard Bone and Potash Mixture

Analysis: Phosphoric acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; potash, 2 to 3 per cent. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$1.60; ton \$15.00.**

This fertilizer is particularly recommended for grain and grass crops and if it is used on lands upon which a pea crop or crimson clover fallow has been grown, the results in the yield of grass and grain will be very marked. This fertilizer is also particularly recommended and specially adapted for beets, mangel-wurzels, carrots, potatoes, and all root crops, potash and acid phosphate being the principal requirements of these crops. Apply at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. It is better to apply just before seeding the grain, and harrow in all together.

Nitrate of Soda

This is the most available form in which nitrogen can possibly be applied, and it is specially recommended for all kinds of vegetables and for strawberries, and also for grass and grain crops. For vegetables and strawberry plants, apply at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre, drilled close to the plants and slightly covered with soil. For grain and grass crops, apply broadcast at the rate of 100 to 125 lbs. to the acre, and cover slightly with the harrow. It is used principally in the spring, just at the beginning of the active growing season. **Price, per lb. 5 cts.; 20 lbs. or more, 4 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. 3¼ cts. per lb.; per 200-lb. bag \$6.00; ton \$55.00.**

Listers' Standard Bone Superphosphate



The excellent reputation of this brand in the twenty years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use.

Listers' Standard is made purely from an Animal Bone Basis, and it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant-food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both late and early cabbage, potatoes, peas, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; soluble potash, 2 to 2.5 per cent. **Bag of 167 lbs. \$2.60; ton of 12 bags \$30.00.**

I consider Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate one of the best fertilizers that I have ever used. I manured cotton, corn and a variety of garden vegetables with it this year, and whenever used it gave most satisfactory results.—J. Y. EATON, Vance County, N. C.

After using Lister's Standard Fertilizers for fourteen years, I can speak strongly in their favor. I always get good returns. I have just been cutting corn where I used Lister's Standard, and the corn is excellent.—A. McELBOY, Henrico County, Va.

Mapes' Manures

Made from Bone and High-Grade Materials. For splendid crop results, high quality and large yields, they are unsurpassed

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils

**SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS
AND LASTING BENEFITS.**

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; phosphoric acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent.; soluble potash, 6 to 8 per cent., all as high-grade sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides).

A strictly high-grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality and early maturity—one or two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is especially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, lettuce, beets, onions, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, spinach, early and late cabbage, eggplant, early turnips, melons, squashes and asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including corn, grass and grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure, "A" Brand. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$4.25; ton \$42.00.**

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR POTATOES

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); soluble potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent. (potash in the form of high-grade sulphate and free from muriates and chlorides).

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and sweet potatoes, and also gives excellent results on asparagus, beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on strawberries, raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 pounds per acre in drill for Irish potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 pounds broadcast; for sweet potatoes, 200 to 300 pounds per acre in drill. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.**

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; soluble potash (actual), $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

This is a complete manure for all crops, especially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as corn, millet, oats, wheat, rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure, and its effect on wheat, rye and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation. **Bag of 200 lbs. \$3.65; ton \$36.00.**

Mapes' Manure for Garden Crops

To meet the demand for fertilizers in small quantities for garden use, we have had put up the **Mapes Vegetable Manure** and the **Mapes Potato Manure**, in 100-lb. bags. We quote prices in these 100-lb. bags, as follows:

MAPES VEGETABLE MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.25.

MAPES ECONOMICAL POTATO MANURE, per bag of 100 lbs. \$2.00.

MAPES SPECIALS.—The above are the principal brands of Mapes' Manures used in this section. If any of our customers desire to purchase any other brands of Mapes' Specials, we shall be pleased to quote prices or supply them, if ordered.

Full descriptive Pamphlet of the MAPES MANURE mailed on request.

Land Plaster

This is very useful and valuable to apply as a top-dressing to grass and clover crops in the spring. It is also of great value for use in connection with stable manure, and in poultry houses, etc. The land plaster we offer is of superior quality. **Price: per bag, 90 cts.; per ton, \$8.50.**

Poultry Foods and Supplies.

SPECIAL DESCRIPTIVE POULTRY SUPPLY CATALOGUE MAILED ON REQUEST.

General List of Poultry Foods

WOOD'S POULTRY GRAIN FOOD. This mixture contains everything that is needed for the grown fowls—wheat, barley, oats, cracked corn, Kaffir corn, ground bone and oyster shell, making a complete food specially recommended for poultry and laying hens at all seasons. 25 lbs. 75 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.90.

CHICK FOOD. A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.20; 100-lb. bag \$2.25.

Cyphers. Price: 100-lb. bag \$2.40.

FORCING FOOD. This is used where very rapid growth is required, as in growing broilers or roasters.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.10; 100-lb. bag \$2.00.

Cyphers. Price: 100-lb. bag \$2.10.

LAYING FOOD. A good balanced ration from which to make the morning mash.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.10; 100-lb. bag \$2.00.

Cyphers. Price: 100-lb. bag \$2.10.

SCRATCHING FOOD. A combination of grain to be used as an exercise food, scattered in the pens to make the hens work for what they get.

Hollybrook. Price: 50-lb. bag \$1.10; 100-lb. bag \$2.10.

Cyphers. Price: 100-lb. bag \$2.25.

POULTRY WHEAT. 50-lb. bag \$1.00; 100-lb. bag \$1.85.

KAFFIR CORN. 50-lb. bag \$1.00; 100-lb. bag \$1.85.

CRACKED CORN. 50-lb. bag 90 cts.; 100-lb. bag \$1.65.

GREEN CUT ALFALFA CLOVER FOR POULTRY. We can supply cut clover, shredded clover and mealer clover, which is very necessary for the laying hen. It will insure a greater number of eggs, also a larger percentage of fertile ones. Clover is also used to keep laying and breeding fowls in good health, and adds to the luster of the fowls' plumage. Especially desirable for use during the winter. **Cut Clover,** 50-lb. lots, \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75. **Shredded Clover,** 50-lb. lots, \$1; 100 lbs. \$1.75. **Mealed Clover,** 50-lb. lots, \$1.10; 100 lbs. \$2.

DARLING'S BEEF SCRAPS. For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc., which they get during the summer. For this purpose, beef scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our beef scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 65 per cent. protein. 5 lb. 25 cts.; 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$3.00.

GRANULATED BONE supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yards. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.30; 100 lbs. \$2.40.

FINE BONE MEAL. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed as a mash, mixed with corn meal or bran. Fed on alternate days with beef scraps, blood or meat meal, will give the very best results. 10 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.35; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

BLOOD MEAL. If you want eggs in the winter and early spring, when they sell at the highest prices, you must feed animal food. For this purpose, Blood Meal is unexcelled as an egg producer. Pure Blood Meal fed to your poultry will make your hens lay, your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food. 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.90; 100-lb. bag, \$3.50.

CHARCOAL. No poultryman can afford to be without charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: Grade A (fine) for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated) for small chicks, and Grade C (coarse) for grown fowls. Put up in 2-lb. cartons, 10 cts.; 10 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.

Oyster Shells and Grit.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 40 cts.; 100 lbs. 60 cts. Special prices by the ton.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT. This grit is prepared especially for poultry, perfect material for both grinding and shell making.

We can supply this in three sizes, suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks and small chickens. Grit is the chicken's teeth, and often means the difference between success and failure with poultry. 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 35 cts.; 50 lbs. 50 cts.; 100 lbs. 75 cts. Special prices by the ton.

Egg Producers.

STERLING EGG MAKER. A most superior article, not only increasing egg production, but putting and keeping poultry in a healthy, thrifty condition. Price, 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. One of the best and most satisfactory egg producers for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. 1-lb. package, 25 cts.; by mail, 44 cts.; 2½-lb. package, 50 cts.; by mail, 94 cts.; 6-lb. package \$1.00; 10-lb. package, \$1.50.

LEE'S EGG MAKER. A reliable condition powder and egg producer. Excellent for both grown fowls and young chicks. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.; 25-lb. pail \$2.00.

FULL NEST-EGG FOOD. An excellent preparation for increasing the yield of eggs and building up the fowl's system. 42-oz. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.; 25-lb. pail \$2.00.

CONKEY'S EGG PRODUCER AND LAYING TONIC. A standard preparation for increasing egg production and keeping up the fowl's strength. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; by mail 70 cts.

Condition Powders for Poultry and Cattle.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS. A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid preventive and cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-oz. box 25 cts.; if by mail 40 cts.; 32-oz. box 50 cts.; if by mail 85 cts.; 5-lb. box \$1.00; 8-lb. box \$1.50.

LEE'S HOG REMEDY. The most popular and extensively used remedy in the world for hogs. Prevents and cures worms, indigestion, coughs, fevers and stomach and bowel disorders. It is also a preventive and cure for cholera in early stages. 25-lb. pail \$2.00.

LEE'S BEST CONDITIONER. A splendid food and condition powder for horses, colts, cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, swine and poultry. It not only prevents and cures diseases, but puts stock in a healthy, vigorous condition. A most valuable preparation, and should be constantly used by every farmer and stock-raiser. It is really a most superior stock food and conditioner, and gives excellent satisfaction. 2½-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; postpaid 70 cts.; 25-lb. pail \$2.50.

LEE'S WORM POWDERS. A most valuable preparation to prevent and remove worms in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and destroy stomach and other internal parasites, which work much damage with all kinds of stock. 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; postpaid 41 cts.

Lice and Insect Powders

STERLING LICE POWDER is clean to handle, easy to apply, sure in effect, and can be used in the nests of sitting hens without injuring young chickens. For lice on cattle and horses, ticks on sheep, and fleas on dogs, Sterling Lice powder is a most effective remedy. Put up in boxes with top perforated for sprinkling. 5-oz. box (trial size) 10 cts.; postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box (regular size) 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. (farmer's size) 50 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

CYPHERS LICE POWDER. An excellent preparation for killing lice on fowls. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. box 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.; 48-oz. box 50 cts., postpaid \$1.00; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER is carefully compounded and contains no chemicals which will injure the fertility of the eggs when used in the nests of sitting hens. 5-oz. pkg. 10 cts., postpaid 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 40 cts.

LEE'S INSECT POWDER. A safe and effective remedy for lice and mites on poultry and pet stock. 1¼-lb. pkg. 25 cts., postpaid 45 cts.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT. A carefully prepared non-poisonous article which is instant death to all insects but perfectly harmless to the chick. Price, 1-oz. can (enough for 100 applications) 10 cts.; 3-oz. can (enough for 300 applications) 25 cts.

Lice and Insect Powders—(Continued)

Sterling Liquid Lice Killer. This is a liquid lice destroyer especially prepared for killing all insect parasites of poultry. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

Conkey's Lice Liquid. An excellent lice killer, and also an effective disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

Cyphers Lice Paint is a scientifically compounded preparation for use primarily in killing lice, mites and other parasites on fowls. 1-qt. can, 35 cts.; 2-qt. can, 60 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.

Lee's Lice Killer. Put up in cans. Poultry keepers who use it find it very effective, and recommend it in the highest terms. 1-qt. size, 35 cts.; ½-gal. size, 60 cts.; 1-gal. size, \$1.

Remedies for Roup and Other Diseases.

Sterling Roup Cure. A sure cure for roup, catarrh and colds. It is simply put in the fowls' drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine. Small size, 25 cts., postpaid 30 cts., makes 25 gallons of medicine; large size, package, 50 cts., postpaid 60 cts., makes 75 gallons of medicine.

Conkey's Roup Cure. An excellent preparation for roup, etc. Small size package, 50 cts.; large size package, \$1.00.

Cyphers Roup Cure. Small size, 50 cts.; large size, \$1.00.

Rust's Haven's Roup Pills. Box of 50 pills, 25 cts.; box of 112 pills, 50 cts.; box of 250 pills, \$1.00.

Sterling Cholera Cure is the best possible remedy for cholera in all its stages. Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

Conkey's Cholera Cure. Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

Conkey's Gape Cure. A positive cure for this deadly disease. Price, postpaid, 50 cts.

Lee's Germozone Tablets. A preparation that cures sick fowls, and prevents contagion in roup, canker, swelled head, colds, cholera, bowel complaint, etc. It is used simply by adding a little of the germozone to the water furnished the fowls to drink, and not only cures diseases, but prevents the contagion from extending to other poultry. A most valuable and reliable preparation. Large 12-oz. bottle, 50 cts.; same in tablet form, 50 cts.

Poultry Helps and Appliances.

Sterling Disinfectant is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stable, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gallons of disinfectant. 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.

Napcreol. For disinfecting poultry houses, etc. 1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 85 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.50.

Grit and Shell Boxes. Keep the feed fresh and sweet; three divisions; self-feeding. 50 cts. each.

Dry Food Hoppers. For feeding beef scraps, etc. 75 cts. each.

Galvanized Iron Drinking Fountains. These galvanized iron drinking fountains embody every good feature of the up-

to-date drinking fountain, and are acknowledged to be the best in use. They are light and non-breakable, easily cleaned and keep the water cold. The small-size fountain is just the right size for brooder use. Small size, 20 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; large size, 35 cts.

Wall Fountain. 1-gal. size, 50 cts.; 2-gal. size, 75 cts.

Gape Worm Extractors. Each 25 cts.

Perfect Poultry Marker. Makes a good clear cut, and does not mutilate the web. 50 cts.

Philadelphia Poultry Marker. 25 cts.

Poultry Killing Knife. Every poultry raiser who dresses poultry for market should have one of these finely tempered steel knives. They will last a lifetime. 50 cts.

Porcelain Nest Eggs. These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily and will last a lifetime. Two for 5 cts., 3 cts. each extra for postage; doz. 25 cts.

Medical Nest Eggs. A lice-destroyer and nest-egg combined. Placed in corner of the nest, under nesting material, keeps the nest sweet and clean. Each 5 cts., 3 cts. each extra for postage; doz. 50 cts.

Champion Leg Bands give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable, easily and quickly put on, and guaranteed to stay on. By mail, postpaid, doz. 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts.

Eyrie Egg Boxes. Specially made for the shipping or delivering of eggs for setting. Are made of corrugated paper, strong, light and durable, and at the same time protect from heat or cold in transit. When packed weigh less than three pounds. 15-egg size, \$1.25 per doz. boxes; 30-egg size, \$2 per doz.

The Practical Egg Tester. The Practical Egg Tester is 18 inches high, 10 inches wide and 10 inches deep, and is equipped with a lamp and a strong reflector. Each \$1.50.

The X-Ray Egg Tester. The X-Ray Egg Tester is designed for use on an ordinary hand lamp. Each 25c.; by mail, 35c.

Mann's Green Bone Cutters. We confidently recommend these bone cutters, for we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5 B, \$8; No. 7, on stand, \$12.

Black Hawk Grinding Mill. A most useful and substantial grinding machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham meal, as well as corn meal, for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, Kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. \$3.00.

Dry Bone and Shell Mill is the best thing for grinding dry bone, oyster shells and coarse grain, like corn. The low price at which it is sold is within the reach of every poultryman. \$5.00.

EGGS FOR SETTING FROM THOROUGHbred POULTRY

We can supply the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best birds in this country and carefully cross-mated, so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it is possible to obtain:

Barred Plymouth Rock.—America's popular favorites. Splendid general-purpose fowls, recommended strongly for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is first-class in every respect. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs; \$6 per 100.

Brown Leghorn.—The Leghorns as egg-producing fowls are better known than any other existing breeds. The young chicks reach maturity early, and commence laying at the age of five to six months. The strong recommendations of this breed are their non-sitting and prolific laying qualities. Our pen of these is headed by the 1st prize Cockerel at the Virginia State Fair, October, 1908. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs; \$6 per 100.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—This breed of fowls originated in Rhode Island, and is proving immensely popular wherever they are bred. They are most attractive in appearance, of desirable size and shape, prolific layers, and healthy, vigorous stock. Our stock is from the very best strain of this breed, and contains "Blue Ribbon" winners from the last three shows held here. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8 per 100.

Partridge Wyandottes.—This breed of the Wyandottes is proving very popular wherever introduced. The fowls are full size, averaging larger than the White and Silver-Laced, and are most beautifully marked, attracting the most favorable comment wherever they are seen. They are prolific layers; the young chicks develop and grow rapidly. Our stock is

from prize-winners. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$10.00 per 100.

White Wyandotte.—Similar in all respects to the Silver-Laced Wyandotte, except in color of plumage, which is pure white, and on this account it is more desirable for market fowls, as they do not show any dark pin-feathers when dressed. Our stock is equal to the best in this country. Price, \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8 per 100.

Silver-Laced Wyandotte.—The Wyandottes are coming into great popularity. They are proving to be the best of general-purpose fowls. Very prolific layers, even more so than the Brown Leghorn or the famous Plymouth Rock. Also make fine spring chickens or broilers. The Silver-Laced Wyandottes are beautiful and attractive fowls; hardy, vigorous and healthy. \$1.50 per sitting of 15 eggs; \$8 per 100.

Black Minorca.—One of the best laying breeds known. Non-sitters. Chiefly valuable for their remarkable production of eggs, the eggs being uniformly white and of large size. Our stock of these is the famous Lathrop strain, very large and vigorous birds, beautifully marked. \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs; \$7 per 100.

These Prices include Packing and Delivery from our Stores, or to Express Office in this City.

EGGS FOR INCUBATORS.

To those desiring to purchase Eggs in large quantities for incubators, we shall be pleased to quote special prices on request.

Write us your wants, stating kind and number of eggs required.

COCKERELS AND PULLETS.

We can usually furnish Cockerels and Pullets of most of the above breeds of poultry. Prices quoted on request.

Cyphers' Standard Fire-Proofed Insurable Incubators and Brooders

Reasons why Poultry Keepers Should Buy and Use the Latest Triumph in Standard Hatching Machines. Do Not Continue to Risk Life and Property by Operating Cheaply Built Incubators and Fire Trap Brooders.

First. To require no supplied moisture under all ordinary conditions, thus solving and disposing of the troublesome "moisture question."

Second. To be self-ventilating, the air in the egg chamber remaining pure at all times by its own gentle but positive action.

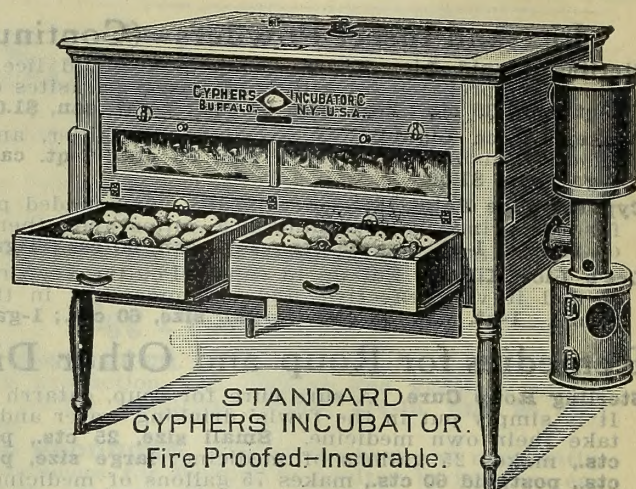
Third. To be self-regulating, being equipped with the most sensitive and durable regulator thus far invented.

Fourth. To be so constructed that the temperature in the egg-chamber is more equable than any other incubator.

Fifth. To be precisely as represented in construction, materials and workmanship, and, if given reasonable care, to last ten years without repairs.

Sixth. To be easy to set up and positively automatic in operation (except as to trimming the wick, filling the lamp and turning the eggs), and to operate with less labor and expense than any other make of incubator.

Seventh. To be in all essentials the simplest and easiest to operate and control, requiring less attention than any other make or style of incubators in the world.



STANDARD
CYPHERS INCUBATOR.
Fire Proofed-Insurable.

Eighth. To produce larger, stronger and healthier chicks and ducklings than any other style or make of incubator.

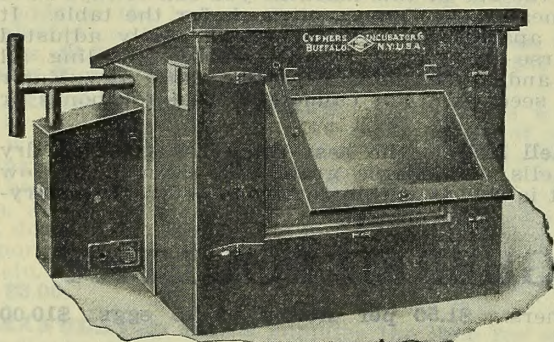
Ninth. That when it is run in competition with any incubator of a different make, it shall, in three or more hatches, bring out a larger average percentage of the fertile eggs, in good healthy chicks and ducklings than does its competitor.

Tenth. That each and every Standard Cyphers incubator we send out will do satisfactory work in the hands of the purchaser, provided he will give it a fair trial, or it can be returned to us within 90 days, in good repair, less reasonable wear, and the purchase price will be refunded.

By purchasing Cyphers Incubators in large quantities we are able to sell them at exactly factory price, free on board cars, Richmond, Va.

Prices, Cyphers Standard Fireproof Incubators:

No. 0.	1909, 70 egg size.....	\$15.00
No. 1.	1909, 144 egg size.....	22.00
No. 2.	1909, 244 egg size.....	32.00
No. 3.	1909, 390 egg size.....	38.00



Style A, 1909 Outdoor Brooder

Cyphers' 1909 Brooders.

(FOUR STYLES)

Fire-Proofed, Insurable. Self-Regulating

Like Cyphers' Incubators, we sell Cyphers' Brooders at Factory Prices: F. O. B. Richmond, Virginia.

Briefly, the Special Points of Merit in Cyphers' 1909 Out-door Brooders may be summed up as follows:

First. They are rain-proof and storm-proof.

Second. They are fire-proofed.

Third. The fumes from the brooder lamp cannot pass into the chick chambers.

Fourth. The brooder lamp is easy of access, being above ground and easily and quickly reached. The flame may be observed without stooping over to look through the small mica window in the lamp box.

Fifth. The brooder need not be placed in a pit, nor need the ground be excavated for the brooder lamp; hence the saving of labor and trouble in caring for the brooder.

Sixth. When the temperature underneath the chick hover is at 95 degrees, we have a surrounding atmosphere of 80 to 85 degrees, while in the outer apartment the temperature will average several degrees lower. The chicks, therefore, may suit themselves, going to and from the heat at will, and will be found to be comfortable at all times.

Seventh. There are no stairs to climb, hence no danger of the little chicks getting lost and becoming chilled while learning their way in and out.

Eighth. These brooders may be readily converted into a colony house or colony roosting coop.

Write for our Special Poultry Supply Catalogue. Mailed free upon request.

PRICES

Style A, 1909, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 32 inches \$12.50

Style B, 1909, Outdoor (formerly Style A), Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder and Colony House; size 32 x 64 inches 18.50

Style C, 1909, Outdoor, Self-Regulating, Three Apartment Combination Brooder House; additionally protected against the cold by double wall insulation; size 32 x 64 inches 18.50

Style D, 1909, Indoor Self-Regulating; size 32 x 32 inches. 11.50

Descriptive Cyphers Catalogue telling about Cyphers Incubators and Brooders and how to raise Poultry for Profit, mailed on receipt of 10c, to cover postage. This gives most valuable information about raising poultry both for market and home use.

Planet Jr. and Iron Age Seed Drills and Garden Tools.

Every market grower, gardener and farmer will find the Planet, Jr., and Iron Age tools of the greatest use and value. They are not only great time and labor savers in the seeding and cultivation of crops, but do the work so much better than is possible under ordinary methods. The uniformity in appearance of the row put in with seed drills, and the saving of seed, as well as the saving in time and labor and money, commend their use everywhere.

We use these tools quite largely ourselves, and recommend them in the strongest terms to the private gardener, the market grower and the farmer. You will find the catalogs of these tools very interesting, and containing a good deal of useful and practical information in regard to the proper seeding and cultivation of crops.

Write us for complete Catalog of Iron Age and Planet, Jr., Garden Tools—Mailed Free.

Planet Jr. Hand Tools,

No. 1. Combined Drill, Cultivator, Rake and Plow....	\$9 00
No. 2. Drill Seeder	7 00
No. 3. Hill Dropper and Hill Seeder	10 00
No. 4. Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Rake and Plow	10 50
No. 12. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow.....	6 50
No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow..	5 35
No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe, Plow and Cultivator.....	4 50
Firefly Hand Garden Plow	2 35

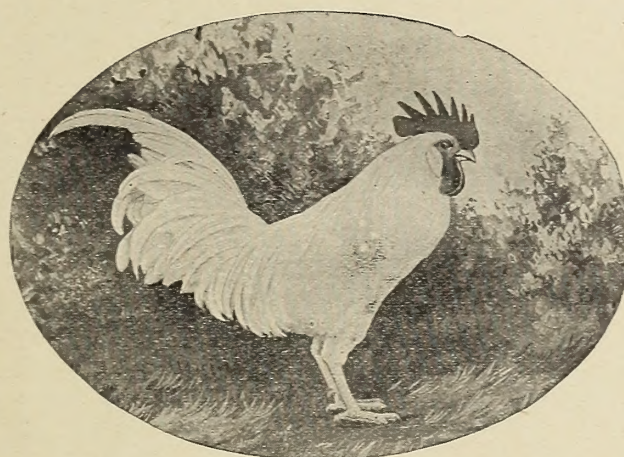
Iron Age Hand Tools.

No. 16. Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder.....	\$8 50
No. 6. Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow.....	10 50
No. 15. Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Rake and Plow.....	10 00
No. 1. Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow..	6 50
No. 9. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow..	5 00
No. 12. Wheel Plow and Cultivator	3 50
No. 11. Wheel Hand Plow	2 25

LANG'S HAND WEEDER. Should be in use in every garden; handy in weeding close to the plant. 25 cents each; by mail 30 cents.

S. C. White Leghorn--Williamson Strain.

Realizing that the interest in the poultry department of the farms is increasing wonderfully and that there is a demand for a superior strain for show purposes of Single Comb White Leghorns, the egg producer, we have put in our Williamson Farms at Mattoax, Virginia, a plant for supplying the very best strain that money or breeding can procure.



We have engaged Mr. Charles Ainge, a well-known poultryman, as manager, and have at the head of the pens some of the most noted Blue Ribbon winners in the South and West. Orders for this strain will be shipped by express from Mattoax, Va., and cannot be forwarded in packages with seeds.

Price for Williamson Strains, S. C., White Leghorn, \$2.00 per setting of 15 eggs.

All Correspondence, Checks, Postal Orders and Registered Letters should be sent to **WM. P. WOOD, Care of T. W. Wood & Sons, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.**

HENRY W. WOOD, President.

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The IMPLEMENT COMPANY,

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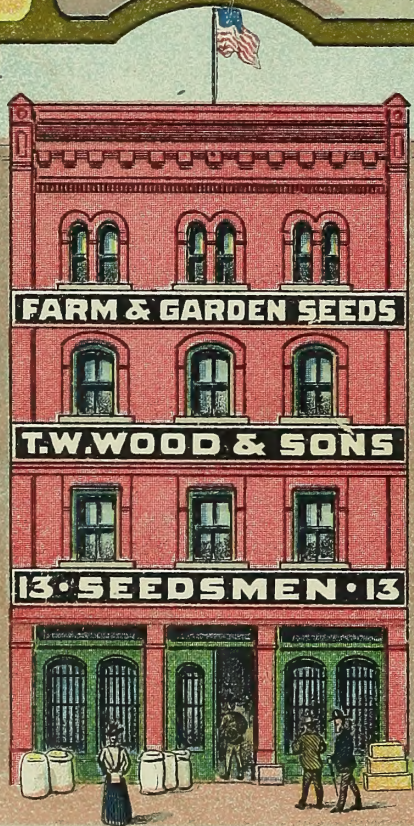
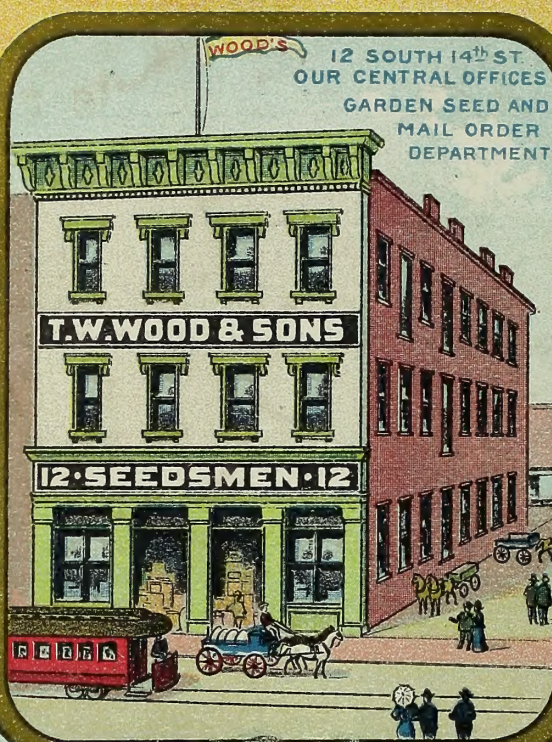
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